THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

SHELLS IN THE ENEMY'S CAMP.

Speech of the Hon. Galusha A. Grow at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Pine Hall, Poughkeepsie, was filled on Saturday evening to listen to the Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, who delivered a characteristic speech of rare power and eloquence, that met with frequent and hearty applause. He said:—

Fellow-citizens:—In May, 1854, the Democratic party repealed the Missouri Compromise and enacted the Kansas Nebraska bill. The devotee of slavery thought he had secured by that act the perpetuality of human bondage, and he went forth with fire and sword to plant it in the territories of the Union. Thirteen years have passed away; and the sun, in its course from ocean to ocean, no longer rises on a master or sets on a slave. (Applause.) Thirteen eventful years, in which changes have been wrought in habits of thought and in the organization of society which in the ordinary course of events would have required perhaps centuries to accomplish. We stand to-day on the line that divides the Old from the New—the dispensation of oppression and wrong from that of liberty and right. New duties and responsibilities are upon American citizens. Four years of war have wasted $3,000,000 000 of treasure and half a million of martyrs, and covered the land with mourning and filled it with tears, in a struggle to determine whether the will of the majority should be the law of the land. The Democrats, imitating the example of Mexico and the South American Republics, appealed from the ballot-box to the cartridge-box. The only men who voluntarily took up arms to destroy the Republic called themselves Democrats. Their cry during the war was "Immediate cessation of hostilities"—now the same cry in another form, "Immediate restoration of the Rebels to power." After referring to the general course of the Democratic party during the war, the incitement of riots, discouragement, of drafts, opposition to emancipation and its ratification by Constitutional amendment, and their co-operation with the President to thwart the plans of Congress, he said:—Andrew Johnson will yet learn that of all the poor investments made by ambition in the affairs of men, infidelity to liberty is the poorest and the worst—

"Far dearer, the grave or the prison
Illum'd by one patriot name,
Than the trophies of all who have risen
On Liberty's ruins to fame."

He will go to coming time covered with all the infamy that blackens the Iscariot names of history. (Applause.) After discussing the reconstruction measures passed by Congress, the speaker said:—You required no punishment, no confiscation, no disqualification at the ballot-box, no indemnity for the past, but you demanded as a bond of security for the future that every person born on American soil or naturalized thereon is an American citizen, entitled to the rights and immunities of citizenship. It is but a few years since by the Supreme Court of the United States declared, as the spirit and genius of your institutions, that every seventh man, woman, and child born on your soil was not a citizen, and could not sue or be sued in its courts. You slammed the door of justice in the face of men because they were poor, despised, and friendless. Two hundred thousand of this proscribed race wore the uniform and kept step to the music of the Union. Thirty thousand of them sleep in soldiers' graves. They came to fight the battles of a country from which they never received aught but stripes and bonds. When the Rebel at Port Hudson shouted over his ramparts, "No quarter to the nigger," he hurled back the cold defiance, "No quarter it is," and, butting his musket, laid low every Rebel within his reach. (Loud applause.) When at the hour of midnight he scaled the earthworks of Wagner, leaving his Colonel dead in the ditch, he stood there amidst its iron hail, side by side with his white companion in arms, till ordered to retreat. (Renewed and great applause.) When Payne, at the battle of Chapin's Farm, on the James, ordered his black brigade to carry the enemy's works without firing a gun, they marched over the field ploughed with shot and shell, and carried the works; the day was ours, but the field was strewn with black heroes. Such are the men against whom the republic closed its doors of justice, and whom it outlawed as American citizens. A nation that allows its defenders in the hour of peril ever after to wear the chain, or, bruised and maimed in its defense, ever after to submit to outrage and wrong without redress in its courts of justice, deserves to die; and will as sure as there is justice in heaven or retribution on earth. (Applause, and cries of "Good.") Justice to yourselves, gratitude to the nation's defenders, require that you make this provision so plain that no judicial blindness henceforth shall fail to read and understand it. (Great applause.) Your offers of reconciliation, so magnanimous in their terms, were spurned by the Rebels. Then Congress passed the bill allowing the black man to vote. Now if it be an evil to allow the black man to vote, who is responsible for it but Johnson and his Democratic allies in advising the Rebels to reject your proffers? The fruits of the policy of Congress are seen in the restoration of Tennessee; the fruits of Andrew Johnson's policy are the massacres of Memphis and New Orleans, and the blood of Union men all over the South. In reference to finances, the National debt,—he said that the faith of the nation was pledged to payment of its debt, dollar for dollar; but any discussion whether it is to be paid in gold or paper seemed to him of little consequence at the present time. Before paying any of the funded debt, the country must of course resume specie payment. That would settle how it is to be paid. The scheme to pay our debts by taking up our bonds and giving our notes he thought was only changing the name without changing the substance. The Republican party is the only party that has vigilantly investigated the conduct of its own officials, and openly repudiated them if unworthy of trust. The Republican party was not responsible for Andrew Johnson's appointments, most of whom were Democrats, and they could not expect fidelity in men who sold their principles for "bread and butter." (Laughter and cheers.) The speaker made an earnest appeal for every voter to attend the polls on Tuesday next; for unless the Democrats were beaten by 40,000 or 50,000, they would fire guns and claim a victory. They fired guns over Maine, when a Republican Governor was elected by about 14,000. They fired guns over Ohio, where the Republican majority was about 3000, and over Iowa, where it was 30 000. They were the most thankful for small favors of any party he ever knew. (Laughter and cheers.) In concluding, he urged every man to be faithful in attending the election, so that whatever disasters might befall the country, each could feel that he had done his duty. (Applause.)

The Weston Walking Match.

Weston reached Sterling Hill, Conn., at 6 A. M. on Saturday, but was obliged to lie by for several hours on account of injuries received at Pawtucket, where he was roughly treated by the citizens. On reaching Plainfield, Conn., he found it necessary to stop until last night at 12. Up to this time he had walked 67 miles in 16 hours and 45 minutes, an average of 4 miles an hour. Weston has still four trials of the hundred-mile feat to make, in which if he fails he loses three-fifths of the stake. Notwithstanding his failure on the first trial, he is very sanguine of being able to win in one of the succeeding trials. A despatch from Plainfield, dated yesterday afternoon, says:—"Weston is in the best of spirits, and feeling well. He attended church to-day, and walked about town. He will leave at 12½ o'clock to-morrow morning, for Hartford, and from there or New Britain will start on his second trial of the hundred miles."

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER

ITALY.

The Roman Revolution.

FLORENCE, October 17—9·30 o'clock.—Fresh news from Menotti. His soldiers amount to 2500. Here is his proclamation:—

NEROLA, 14th October.—Comrades:—Yesterday we fought and won as volunteers ought to win who combat for such a cause as ours. Let the blood shed by our martyrs spur us on to imitate them. We may rejoice thus to have put to flight an enemy who contests our own soil, and at the same time remember that, with the foe in view, order, discipline, obedience must be maintained.

While with grief we announce the loss of two of our braves, we ask you to bear in mind the names of Rossini and Capuani, who fell for their country. I await with impatience the list of those who yesterday distinguished themselves, so that I may insert them in a special order of the day. I must record the noble conduct of Major Farjua, who fell seriously wounded. Imitate his valor.

General Garibaldi, writing from Caprera, says:—"Salute in my name the braves who accompany thee. Tell them all that I will manage to join them. I augur you victory with pride."

MENOTTI GARIBALDI,
Commander-in-Chief.

The latest proposition in the Cabinet is to make of Rome an autonomous city—a sort of Papal town-house.

The entire Papalini have retired from Frosinone at Nicotera's advance. The concentration movements are admirably effected.

FLORENCE, Oct. 18.—Just as I posted my last night's letter, my colleague returned from Leghorn. The mail steamers from the islands of Sardenia and Maddalena came in, and the captain's narration is as follows:—

The Island of Caprera is watched by six men-of-war, with the gun-boats, small steamers, and fishing boats taken from the Maddalena. On the Island of Caprera are 359 marines; on the topmost peaks of Caprera, officers with the necessary signals to telegraph to all the steamers; all the little islands (rocks we may call them) manned; every boat carrying its swivel gun and muskets.

Whenever a mail steamer or ship, or even a fishing boat, approaches the Maddalena, a man-of-war goes out to meet it, and brings it in in tow. Once anchored off the Maddalena, the intruder is surrounded, the names of crew and passengers are taken, and papers demanded, and the "human beings" summoned on deck and passed in review. All who have a right to land are landed in Government boats. The same system is pursued with all who wish to embark.

Would you like to know the result? Not one of these marine spies has been able to ascertain whether Garibaldi is in his house or whether he has escaped. They have telegraphed for permission to enter the house; no reply! Ratazzi has gone to the length of his tether; further he dare not go. Consequently either Garibaldi is barricaded within his castle, or he has succeeded in escaping. Of the Liberator we know nothing, save that it, with its precious human, started from Leghorn on Sunday, 6th October.

"I have no letter from Caprera," quoth the captain of the Piedmont. "How could you expect any? The Sesia fired into Basso's boat as he took the General's last letter to you (that of the 10th) on board the Sardequa. Since that day the Secretary Basso has not been heard of."

The commander of the Caprera fleet (Isola is his name) requested the captain of the Piedmont to declare on oath that he knew nothing of Garibaldi's whereabouts. "Look to yourself," replied the Genoese. Then they requested him to promise that he would not pick up any one on his homeward route.

"Why, I would pick you up," replied the captain, addressing Isola, "on such a sea as this." You must remember that these steamers belong to the private company of Rubattino & Co., and that not one of the captains would dare to return to Genoa if he had refused a service to Garibaldi!

The peasants who till Garibaldi's "fields" have all been arrested, questioned, and menaced. "Where is Garibaldi?" is the question. "*Non lo so*" (I don't know). "When did you see him last?" "*Non mi ricordo*" (I don't remember). The last that was seen of Garibaldi was by the commanders of the Umberti and Guinare, who, on the 7th October, pushed their way in unannounced, "Can we serve you, General?" "*No, Signore.*" To Basso, aloud, "Remember that this is the last time these gentlemen cross my threshold."

Menotti Garibaldi and the Roman Legion.

The Roman Legion effected a junction, October 20, with Menotti Garibaldi. It is stated that Menotti Garibaldi having left Nerola, will occupy Palombara.

A Loan to the Italian Government.

The *Opinione* says that the National Bank of Italy has advanced the Government 100,000,000 of lire upon bonds which the bank undertakes to place. It is believed that the compulsory circulation of bank notes will continue until these 100,000,000 are repaid.

Proclamation of the King of Italy—The Relation to Prussia.

A correspondent of the *Independance* states that King Victor Emanuel is about to issue a manifesto to the Italian nation, candidly and openly exposing the present situation. In it he will declare that he shares, and will continue to share, the sentiments which animate his people: that he will not abandon any of the national aspirations of Italy; that he would like to march immediately at the head of his people to complete the work of unity, and satisfy the legitimate wishes of the country; but that he considers it his duty to weigh well the responsibility it would entail upon him and his Government if he exposed Italy to a war with a powerful neighbor. Such a war would not only result in the complete financial ruin of the country, but would jeopardize the national work, which has only been effected after enormous efforts and sacrifices. Under these circumstances he thinks he will be doing a patriotic act in receding from a resolution of which the consequences might be incalculable, and he is convinced he will be serving the cause of the country in yielding before the superior forces of a power which he reckons among his most faithful allies, and to which Italy is greatly indebted. The manifesto will add that the king yields thus without prejudice to the national aspirations, without renouncing any pretension of Italy, and solely for the purpose of avoiding the calamities of a fearful war; and he hopes that the nation will understand that he enjoins simply a delay—a delay of short duration—during which Italy will prepare for the accomplishment of her task by applying herself to her interior organization, and the re-establishment of her finances. The King will conclude by appealing to the patriotic devotion and wisdom of all his citizens.

The same paper learns from Florence that the Prussian Ambassador has frequent interviews with M. Ratazzi, and that he never ceases advising an energetic action on the part of Italy.

It is stated that the wounds of Menotti Garibaldi will necessitate the amputation of his leg.

The Battle of Nerola—Proclamation of Menotti Garibaldi.

The Piedmontese *Gazette* of the 19th publishes the following despatch from the headquarters of Menotti Garibaldi:—

"Yesterday evening, on the 13th, we were attacked at Monte Libietti by the Zouaves, and we repulsed them. We have had from thirty-five to forty men put *hors de combat* and seven killed. The Pontificals had twelve killed, and other serious losses. Not being able to remain on the mountain for want of shelter, I have to fall back upon Nerola.

"MENOTTI GARIBALDI."

On the 14th the following order of the day was issued from Nerola:—

"COMPANIONS IN ARMS:—Yesterday we were victorious, as volunteers should be, especially when they are fighting for a cause like ours. The victory has occasioned us some losses. The blood of the martyrs should be an example to us. We ought to be proud of having put to flight the enemy which disputes with us our own soil; but you must remember that the duties of a soldier in presence of the enemy are order, discipline, obedience. In announcing with extreme pain the irreparable loss of two of our valorous champions, I beg all my companions in arms to keep in honorable memory the names of Rossini and Capuani, who nobly fell while fighting for their country.

'I am impatient to receive the names of those who have distinguished themselves in the fight of yesterday, that they may be mentioned in the order of the day. I cannot, without emotion, mention the name of the brave Major Fazari, who, while valiantly leading his men to combat in the midst of a quick fire, had his horse shot under him, and was himself severely wounded in the left foot. Let us imitate him and what I be doing our duty. General Garibaldi, writing from Caprera says:—'Salute for me the brave fellows who are with you. Tell all the Italians that I follow you. With pride I wish you victory.'

"MENOTTI GARIBALDI."

A second battle was fought on the night of the 18th, at the same place, when the Papal troops obtained an advantage. But the *Italia* contains despatches stating that this victory was won over a small body of volunteers whom Menotti Garibaldi had left in Nerola to protect the hospitals and depots there—the main body having been at Palombara. While the *Moniteur* of yesterday affirms that the Garibaldians have retreated from the Papal territory, the despatches from Florence announce that a junction has been effected between the troops under Menotti and the Roman Legion under Ghirelli.

AUSTRIA.

Kossuth's Letter Declared Treasonable.

In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, at Pesth, October 19, the Attorney-General requested permission of the House to prosecute the Deputy Boerszoermenyi for the publication of M. Kossuth's letter, which he described as treasonable.

Herr Drapfue, belonging to the Deak party, has been elected a member of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet by acclamation.

General Klapka has been unanimously elected member of the Hungarian Diet for the town of Ilaw.

FRANCE.

Official Sketch of the Political Situation—The Italian Revolution Set at Defiance, but Feared—Napoleon's Reason for Intervention—Excitement and Opinions of the People—An Italian Republic in the Distance.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—People who had been for the past week awaiting with great anxiety some declaration of the *Moniteur* relative to the present state of affairs and giving some clue to the real intentions of the French Government were in part gratified by a double-leaded article which appeared yesterday in the leading column of the *Constitutionnel*, in which the case was much more plainly stated than cases usually are in the columns of that lucid journal.

As the first manifesto of even a semi-official character which had been published since the commencement of the Italian movement, as may be well imagined, this article created a tremendous excitement. In it is, I think, given the real key to Napoleon's threatened intervention in Italy—the *fear* of revolution. He knows, and the writer in the *Constitutionnel* knows, that intervention *per se* would be unpopular with the great mass of the French people. They have had enough of it, and the climax has been placed upon their disgust by the recent termination of the last intervention in Mexico.

Neither would an interference purely in behalf of the Pope be a popular movement in France. In the rural districts, where the common people are led by the clergy, such an act, for such a purpose, would of course be satisfactory; but in Paris, which, in spite of railroads and telegraphs and all other decentralizing influences, still continues to be France, the majority of the people are inclined to believe that France has long enough acted as the constable of the Pope, and that Italy had better be left to accomplish her destinies.

But when the Government brings forward the bugbear of "revolution," a feeling of dread and horror runs through the blood of every Parisian *bourgeois*, of everybody who has any property or interest at stake, of every shopkeeper and small proprietor, of all, in fact, excepting that class of people who have nothing to lose and everything to gain by a violent change. There is, undoubtedly, also great real fear in the mind of the Emperor himself at the prospect of the "revolution" in Italy.

Now, without the intervention of France this onward movement to Rome might possibly be turned when it had accomplished its primary object into another current, and the people, having, against the at least apparent opposition of the Government, gained their victory over it, might be inclined to push their advantage, and, having made Rome the capital of Italy, might refuse to admit into it the representatives of the dynasty which had by convention with France impeded their march thither. Should the Italians succeed in establishing a republic, its very existence would be a danger to France, and without doubt all these considerations materially aided the Emperor in arriving at his final determination to send his fleet and men from Toulon to stop the "revolution" in Italy.

Most extensive preparations had undoubtedly been in progress, of both military and naval character, while the Emperor was arriving at his final decision. In the naval parts and in the garrisons the greatest activity prevailed, and if the war had come it would certainly have been carried on by France in a crushing manner.

During the latter part of yesterday rumors became current that arrangement had been arrived; that Italy had profited by the delay in forwarding the troops, and that orders had been given to stop the embarkation. By evening these stories assumed tangible form, and were generally believed. This morning they are fully confirmed by an article in the *Moniteur*.

Now will come the test of the question how thoroughly the heart of the Italian people is engaged in the "on to Rome" movement, and whether the promises made by the King to Napoleon that he will suppress the insurrection and protect the Pope can be carried into effect. If they are, Victor Emanuel will have made a sacrifice which would seem to deserve at the hands of him to whom he has made it some concessions which will tend to the final settlement of this long-standing question. A strong pressure will now be brought upon the Emperor by the Liberal party in France to induce him in turn to bring about some distinct understanding between the Pope and the King, by means of which such a turmoil as we have just passed through may in future be avoided.

The Murderer of General Bailey in Missouri.

From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 1.

It will be remembered that four or five months since General Bailey, late sheriff of Bates county, was murdered by two persons, brothers, whom he had in custody as prisoners. The murder was committed with circumstances of unusual treachery and barbarity, and his body thrown into a ravine or creek in an out-of-the-way place. The affair created intense excitement, and though a large reward was offered for the arrest of the murderers, and great exertions were made to capture them, nothing certain was heard of them afterwards.

A correspondent, writing from Humansville, Polk county, now informs us that on the 26th of October two men rode into that place, mounted on fine horses, one of them leading a horse, and the other a mule. Soon after their arrival one of them was recognized as William McWaters, one of the murderers of General Bailey. Finding himself known, McWaters, with his companion, immediately rode off. Shortly after the citizens, to the number of six or seven, started in pursuit of them. At about three miles distant they were overtaken by three or four of the pursuers, at a place where they had stopped for refreshment for themselves and horses. They were ordered to halt, which they did, McWaters demanding to know what was wanted. Being told they had come to arrest him, he swore he would not be arrested. At the same time he drew two revolvers and called on his companion to aid him, who appears to have, in some sort, consented to do so. At this stage a parley ensued, the pursuers telling McWaters they charged him with the murder of General Bailey. This he emphatically denied, but conditionally agreed to surrender. Taking advantage of the parley, he dismounted, buckled the girth of his saddle, and seeing the remainder of the company coming up he hastily mounted again, and putting spurs to his horse he charged past his pursuers, firing some ten shots at one of them, named John Warren, all of which proved harmless, except one biting the horse Warren was riding, knocking out a front tooth. Fifteen shots were fired at McWaters as he dashed off, not one of which appears to have touched him. He was followed, but made his escape.

The person who was with McWaters, and who gave his name as William E. Goodnight, was arrested without difficulty, readily surrendering his arms. He stated he has an uncle a preacher, at Greenfield, Dade county; that he himself was engaged in trading in American and Texas cattle, with William Martin, whom he represented as being in St. Louis, and that he met McWaters near Paris, Monroe county, whom he hired to go with him to Frankfort, Anderson county, Texas, to herd cattle and assist him in leading the horse and mule they had in possession, giving him $15 a month for wages. Having been detained over night, and nothing being known against him, Goodnight was set at liberty, seeming neither annoyed nor embarrassed by the untoward proceedings.

Our correspondent states that the horses claimed by Goodnight were both valuable, one of them a bay, and the other a grey. The mule was a small one.

McWaters is represented as an expert with his revolvers, and as being a daring desperado, who is not likely to be captured alive.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

The Ministers Plenipotentiary and Envoys Extraordinary at Present in Washington.

The representatives of foreign powers who are Ministers Resident at this capital have, for the most part, returned from their summer trips of pleasure and travel, and have settled down with a critical observance of men and politics in Washington. At no previous period have they exhibited so keen an interest in American affairs, for the coming excitement of a vast Presidential campaign and the important issues to be presented to the November session of Congress have attracted the attention of all foreign powers.

Mr. Francis Clare Ford, the first Secretary, is in charge of the British Legation since the death of Sir Frederick Bruce. No successor of Sir Frederick has been appointed, and Mr. Ford, who was formerly the first Secretary of the English Legation at Copenhagen, is likely to remain in charge for the present. M. Jules Berthemy, the new French Minister, has remained here during the summer, and has been assiduously engaged with the important business of this Legation. M. Berthemy is one of the most accomplished diplomats of Europe, and gives the domestic affairs of this country his closest attention, for the benefit of the home Government. Senor Don Gabriel y Tassara, who has been the representative of Spain for eight years, is not at present in the city. Senor Tassara, before he came here, was in the State Department at Madrid. Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, is now in Washington, where he has represented his Government for twenty consecutive years. Prior to his coming here to a full mission, he was Consul-General to Mexico. Baron Gerolt was a warm supporter of the cause of the Union during the war, and is a close personal friend of the Secretary of State.

The Russian Minister, Baron Stoeckel, returned a year since from a visit to St. Petersburg, and has been here ever since. He was appointed to Washington shortly after the Crimean war. Madame Stoeckel has just returned from Europe. Baron S. contemplates returning to Russia after the final settlement of the recent Russian territory purchase by the United States.

The new Austrian Charge d'Affaires, Baron Von Folkenstein, has just arrived here to succeed Count Wydenbruck, the late Austrian Minister. Baron Von F. is not a full Minister, but reciprocates with diplomatic exactness the course of this Government in sending a Charge d'Affaires (Mr. John Hay) to Vienna to succeed Mr. Motley, who was a full Minister.

The Diplomatic Corps has recently been reinforced by two new missions, newly created for this country. Blaque Bey, a fine, scholarly-looking Frenchman, has lately arrived as the Turkish Minister. He takes a deep interest in American affairs, speaks English fluently, and has made himself the target for many a good-natured joke by a remark made to the President in his presentation speech, that he saw no difference between the institutions of Turkey and the United States. He was Consul to Naples prior to his being sent to fill the first full mission to this country from Turkey.

Alexander Ris Rangabe, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs in Greece, is the first Greek Minister to Washington. He arrived here last summer, and is laboring zealously to render his country popular with us.

The Italian Minister, Signor Cerruti, is the successor of Signor Bertinatti so well known in Washington, and was formerly Assistant Secretary of State at Florence, and afterwards Minister to Constantinople. He is at present in Washington.

The Ministers from the Netherlands and Belgium are necessarily smaller stars in the Diplomatic firmament. M. Maurice del Fosse, of the latter kingdom, has been here about eighteen months, and M. Mozel, of the former, has been a Minister Resident about five months. They are now in the city.

The Diplomatic Corps do not recognize the Mexican Legation, for the reason that none of the European powers represented here recognize the Juarez Government in Mexico. Senor Ingo Mariscal, the first Secretary, is now acting Mexican Minister in the absence of Senor Romero, who has just sailed for Mexico.

The new Portuguese Minister here is in town, and the successor of Colonel Roumain, the Haytien Minister, divides his time between New York and Washington.

Senor Louis Molina, the Nicaraguan Minister, has been recalled, and left Washington in October for Central America.

Baron de Wetterstedt, the Swedish Minister, is located permanently at Ellicott's Mills, Maryland, and does not make his residence here.

The Venezuelan and Brazilian Ministers have been absent for some time. Their first Secretaries are in charge.—*Washington Star.*

OUTCASTS LIVING IN A PUBLIC PARK.—Two wretchedly-clad young women were recently arrested at Windsor, England, for vagrancy. From the evidence of the keeper of the Long Walk, it appeared that the prisoners had, for some time, made the Great Park their home, sleeping at night under the trees or whatever shelter they could find. Their ablutions were performed in the Deer Pond, in which piece of water they had also washed their clothes, and they ran about the park in a semi-nude state while their clothes were drying on the trees. As substitutes for combs, they used small pieces of wood or lucifer matches, and their rude toilettes had been performed without shame in the presence of the general public and ladies in carriages as they passed through the park. They were principally supported by the soldiers, who brought them their rations, which they were enabled to take from the barracks without attracting observation by concealing the food within the lining of their caps.

SECOND EDITION

NEW MAYOR OF BALTIMORE.

An Ex-Rebel to be His Private Secretary.

The Navigation of the Ohio.

Fall in Gold Quotations.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Inauguration of Mayor Banks—Political Matters, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, November 4.—Mayor Banks is to be inaugurated at noon to-day, when Mayor Chapman retires, handing over to him the books, great seal, etc. Large crowds will attend the inauguration.

Captain William Robinson, of the Confederate army, will be his private Secretary, and Hon. John L. Thomas having resigned the office of City Solicitor under Chapman, William H. Harris, who was Judge Advocate of the Military Courts under Jeff. Davis, is to have the important position.

The new Council is soon to be convened, when the question will be settled regarding some four hundred positions, now filled by Republicans or Union men, who claim their offices do not expire until next March. Banks and his party want to turn these officials out immediatly. It is a question of law whether he has the power.

The Republicans held an immense meeting in Frederick City on Saturday.

Navigation of the Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4.—The recent rise in the river has opened navigation here for the large class boats, and the Cincinnati and Louisville line of mail steamers will resume their regular trips between here and Louisville to-day.

THE SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.

VIRGINIA.

General Schofield's Order for the Assembling of the Convention.

The following general order was issued this morning by General Schofield, commanding the First Military District:—

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, Nov. 2, 1867.—At the election held in the State of Virginia on the 22d day of October, 1867, and the following days, for delegates to a State Convention, and to take the sense of the registered voters upon the question whether such convention should be held for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for the State loyal to the Union, 169,229 votes were cast upon the question of holding a convention, of which number 107 342 were cast for a convention and 61,887 against a convention. The whole number of votes cast upon that question being a majority of the whole number of registered voters in the State, and the number of votes cast for a convention being a majority of all the votes cast upon that question, the convention will be held, as provided by the act of Congress of March 23, 1867. The hall of the House of Delegates in the city of Richmond, and ten o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, the 3d day of December, 1867, are designated as the place and time for the meeting of the convention.

Then follows a list of the delegates elected in the different cities, counties, and districts of the State, who are notified to meet in convention at the time and place above specified. The order concludes as follows:—

Each delegate will be furnished with an official copy of this order, which will constitute his certificate of election.

The complexion of the convention is as follows:—Conservatives, thirty-five; radicals, seventy. Of the latter twenty-five are negroes.

ALABAMA.

The Coming Convention—The Provisions of the New Constitution.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 3.—Leading delegates differ widely respecting the management of the convention. One party favors simply striking out the word "white" from the present Constitution, but the majority urge extreme measures. The new Constitution is all "cut and dried." It incorporates the disfranchisement clause of the Howard amendment, provides an extensive system of State aid to private enterprises, and virtually throws all the taxes on the whites. The radical leaders North are urging moderation on the convention, but the evidences are that the extremists are in a majority in the convention.—*N. Y. World.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Nov. 4, 1867.

The Stock Market was excessively dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. In Government loans there was very little or nothing doing. 100 was bid for 10-40s; 105¾ for July 7·30s; 112¼ for 6s of 1881; 108⅜ for '62 5-20s; 105⅝ for '64 5-20s; 106⅜ for '65 5 20s; and 107⅛ for July '65 5-20s. City loans were unchanged, the new issue sold at 101⅜.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 48⅛@48¼, a decline of ⅛; and Lehigh Valley at 51⅛@51¼, a decline of ¼; 123 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 50 for Pennsylvania; 23 for Little Schuylkill; 64 for Norristown; 23 for Catawissa preferred; 25 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 42⅜ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was very little movement. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 19, no change; 10 was bid for Hestonville; and 30¼ for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 31½, no change; 140 was bid for First National; 110 for Tradesmen's; and 44 for Consolidation.

Canal shares continue dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 35½, no change; 22½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 90½ for Morris Canal preferred; and 12 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 140⅜; 11 A. M., 140; 12 M., 139⅞; 1 P. M., 140¼, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price Saturday evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$100 Pa 6s, 3 series	106		100 sh Read R		48⅛
$300 City 6s, Old	98¾		100	do	48⅛
150 sh Leh N stk	35½		100	do b30	48⅛
200	do ls.	35¾	200	do b60	48⅛
2 sh Leh V R	51⅛		100	do b60	48⅛
15	do	51⅛	100	do 2d	48·44
15	do	51¼	100	do s30	48⅜
100 sh Read R	48⅛		100	do s5wn	48⅛
100	do s5	48⅛	100	do	48⅛

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112⅛@112¼; do. 1862, 108⅛@108½; do., 1864, 105⅛@105¼; do., 1865, 106⅜@106⅝; do., 1865, new, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1867, new, 107½@107⅝; do. 5s, 10-40s, 100⅛@100½; do. 7·30s, June, 105½@105¾; do., July, 105⅝@105⅞; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@119⅞; do. December, 1864, 118⅞@119¼; do., May, 1865, 117⅛@117⅞; do., August, 1865, 116⅛@116⅜; do., September, 1865, 115⅝@116; do. October, 1865, 115⅜@115⅝. Gold, 139⅞@140. Silver, 134½@136.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 112⅛@112⅜; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 108⅛@108½; do., 1864, 105⅛@105½; do., 1865, 106⅜@106⅝; do. July, 1865, 107⅛@107⅜; do. July, 1867, 107⅛@107⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 100⅛@100½; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 105⅝@105⅞; 3d series, 105⅝@105⅞; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119; May, 1865, 117¼; August, 1865, 116¼; September, 1865, 115⅝; October, 1865, 115¼. Gold, 139⅞@139⅞.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¼@112⅜; old 5-20s, 108¼@108½; new 5-20s, 1864, 105¼@105½; do., 1865, 106⅜@106⅝; do., July, 107¼@107⅜; do., 1867, 107⅜@107⅝; 10-40s, 100⅛@100½; 7·30s, June, 105⅝@105⅞; do., July, 105⅝@105⅞. Gold, 139⅞@140⅛.

—M. Schultz & Co., No. 16 S. Third street, report the following quotations per steamer Cuba, from London:—London 60 days sight, 109@109¾; do. 3 do. do., 109¾@110¼; Paris 60 do. do., 5f.18¾@5f.15; do. 3 do. do., 5f.15@5f.12½; Antwerp 60 do do., 5f.18¾@5f.15; Bremen 60 do. do., 78¼@78¾; Hamburg 60 do. do., 35¼@36; Cologne, Leipsic, and Berlin 60 do. do., 71½@72; Amsterdam and Frankfort 60 do. do., 40¾@41¼. Market steady. Gold at noon, 140.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Stocks lower; Chicago and Rock Island 9½; Reading, 96¾, Canton, 43; Erie, 71⅛; Cleveland and Toledo, 102¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 81⅜; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96¾; Michigan Central, 108; Michigan Southern, 78¾; New York Central, 111⅝; Illinois Central, 124½; Cumberland preferred, 27; Missouri 6s, 94; Hudson River, 125⅛; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 108½; do. 1864, 105⅛; do. 1865, 106½; Ten-forties, 100⅛; Seven-thirties, 105⅝; Sterling Exchange, 10⅛. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 140.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Cotton dull at 18¾@19c. Flour heavy, and 10@20c. lower; sales of 9500 bbls; State, $8@10·40; Ohio, $9·65@13·20; Western, $8@12·80; Southern, $9·90@14·10; California $11·80@13·50. Wheat dull, and 1@2c. lower; sales of 50,000 bushels; spring, $2·22@2·24. Corn dull, and 1c. lower; sales of 36,000 bushels No. 1 mixed Western, $1·28. Oats heavy; sales of 21,000 bushels; Western, 78½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $20·25. Lard dull at 12¾@13¾c. Whisky dull.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Nov. 4.—The Flour market continues in the same lethargic condition noted on Saturday, and prices are drooping. The sales are in small lots for the supply of the home consumers, whose movements are marked by great caution. Sales of superfine at $7·50@8·50; extras at $8·50@9·50; Northwestern extra family at $9·75@11; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $11@12·25; and fancy brands at $13@14, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $8·50@9, a decline. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is excessively dull, and prices favor buyers; sales of 1000 bushels red at $2·30@2·50 for good and prime. Rye is quiet, with sales of 400 bushels prime Pennsylvania at $1·57. Corn—There is no improvement to notice, and prices are weak; sales of 4000 bushels yellow at $1·40 ℔ bushel, and we quote Western mixed at $1·38@1·39. Oats are quiet; sales of 2000 bushels Southern and Pennsylvania at 65@75c., the latter rate for prime white.

1000 bushels Malt sold at $1·60. Barley is unchanged.

Seeds—Cloverseed sells in a small way at $7·25@8; Timothy at $2@2·25; and Flaxseed at $2·50@2·55.

Bark—The last sale was at $54 ℔ ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Whisky—No change to notice.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Nov. 4.—The Cattle Market was very dull this week, and prices were rather lower. About 2400 head arrived and sold at 8@8¾c. ℔ lb., gross, for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, 7@7½c. for fair to good do., and 5@6½c. ℔ lb., gross, for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

93 head Owen Smith, Western, 5@8, gross.
75 " A. Christy & Bro., Western, 7@8½, gross.
90 " P. McFillen, Western, 6@8¼, gross.
150 " P. Hathaway, Chester co., 7@8¾, gross.
73 " James Kirk, Chester co., 7@8½, gross.
110 " James McFillen, Western, 7@8¼, gross.
75 " E. S. McFillen, Chester co., 8@8¾, gross.
104 " Ullman & Bachman, Western, 7@8¾, gross.
131 " Martin Fuller & Co., Chester co., and western, 6½@8½ gross.
112 " Mooney & Smith, Western, 7@8¼, gross.
47 " T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 6@8½, gross.
45 " H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 6@7, gross.
75 " L. Frank, Western, 7@7¾, gross.
118 " R. Mayne, Western, 5@7½, gross.
110 " Frank & Shomberg, Western, 7@8½, gross.
125 " Hape & Co., Chester co., 6½@8½, gross.
75 " Blum & Co., Western, 6@7, gross.
54 " D. Branson, Chester co., 6@8, gross.
68 " B. Hood, Chester co., 6@8½, gross.
32 " J. Seldomridge, Western, 7@8½, gross.
66 " S. Hentz, Western, 7@8, gross.
35 " D. Gemmill, Delaware, 5@6, gross.

Cows were in fair demand; 250 head sold at $40@65 for Springers, and $50@90 ℔ head for Cow and Calf.

Sheep were unchanged; 5000 head arrived, and sold at 4¼@5½c. ℔ pound, gross, as to condition.

Hogs were in demand at an advance; 3500 head sold at the different yards at $9·50@10·25 ℔ 100 pounds, net.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........NOVEMBER 4.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
7 A. M..........62|11 A. M..........59|2 P. M..........55

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr T. Borden, Wrightington, Fall River, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, Taunton, Mershon & Cloud.
Schr John Stroup, Crawford, Richmond, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr G. C. Morris, Artis, Boston, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Swed. barque Alexander, Almfeit, 54 days from Genoa, with marble, etc., to Workman & Co.
Br. barque Victoria, Baker, 15 days from Matanzas, with molasses to J. B. Heyl & Co.
Schr C. Walker, McFarland, 11 days from St. John, N. B., with laths, etc., to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr S. L. Crocker, Presbury, 3 days from Taunton, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr C. Loeser, Smith, from Lanesville, with stone to captain.
Schr G. C. Morris, Artis, from Boston.
Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, from Boston.
Schr T. Borden, Wrightington, from Providence.
Schr P. M. Wheaton, Wheaton, from Wareham.
Sloop Lucy, Townsend, 1 day from Brandywine, with corn meal to R. M. Lea & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Burmah, Davidson, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off Point Lynas 18th ult.
Barque Annie E. Boyd, Griffith, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 21st ult.
Brig Eliza McNeil, Small, hence, was in the river at Antwerp 21st ult.
Brig Almira Galley, from Fall River for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.
Brig Alfaretta, Bibber, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Schr Lath. Rich, Lunt, hence, at Newburyport 1st instant.
Schr Tillie C. Anderson, from Dighton for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.
Schrs T. G. Smith and L. S. Levering, hence, at Boston 2d inst.
Schr S. T. Garrison, Chase, from Fall River for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.
Schr Benj. C. Scribner, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 2d inst.
Schr C. Sawyer, Reed, from Calais for Philadelphia, at Salem 31st ult., with loss of flying jib and foretopmast.
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, hence, at New Bedford 1st instant.
Schr Nellie True, Huble, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 31st ult.
Schr M. Williamson, Lake, for Philadelphia, sailed from Belfast 24th ult.
Schr Cohassett, Gibbs, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 1st inst.
Schr A. R. Simpson, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New London 31st ult.
Schrs L. Chester and Bonny Boat, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 1st inst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 44, for Philadelphia, sailed from Washington 2d inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Arrived, steamship Virginia, Prowse, from Liverpool.
Steamship Germania, Schwensen, from Hamburg.
Ship Rhine, Kommerling, from London.
Ship Chippewa, Morgan, from Greenock.
Ship Kitty Coburn, Wilson, from Genoa.
Barque Kate Agnes, Mahony, from Glasgow.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Moving Towards Specie Payments.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The bank statement, showing a decrease of over three millions in the surplus and reserve, the continued activity on call loans to speculators, the increased difficulty in negotiating commercial bills, together with the unsatisfactory condition of trade and manufactures generally, give new interest to the financial action of Congress at its approaching meeting. As usual, speculators and traders upon borrowed money declare that the salvation of the country depends upon a farther increase of legal-tender money, and that Congress should without delay take from Mr. McCulloch the power of destroying the paltry sum of four millions per month. As the currency can never be brought to specie by increasing the volume of paper, which causes gold dollars to sell at a premium, and as this fact is now plain to every member of Congress, speculators and over-traders on borrowed capital must prepare themselves to see a little delay by Congress, before it commits the fatal and stupid blunder of stopping the moderate contraction of the currency allowed to the Treasury. Contraction is now plainly seen to be not only the first duty of Congress to the national creditors and to the permanent interests of the country, but the popular policy as well. The people only tolerated irredeemable paper money as a desperate mode of meeting the expenses of the Rebellion, and will not long suffer its use, when the credit of the nation is where long five per cent. bonds can be sold at par. The old plan of paper dollars redeemable in gold at their place of issue, and the Democratic idea of hard money for all purposes, are again putting in their claims, and daily find new advocates. All the signs of the times are favorable to a steady return to specie payments, and the solvent part of the country does not expect Congress to put any restriction upon the Secretary's present power to retire the legal-tenders; but at a proper time does not expect to see Congress enlarge it, and direct him to pay in gold every dollar. Upon the question of currency the annual message of the President and the report of Secretary McCulloch will be in harmony, and specie payment be declared the settled policy. These officials will probably re-state their opinions so forcibly that, if Congress should indiscreetly attempt "financial reconstruction" in the direction of more irredeemable paper, the movement will be delayed at least by Executive interposition. All business which will be harmed by retiring four millions of legal-tenders per month out of the present mass of $361,000,000, cannot be closed up too soon, and all banks having more circulation than they can manage with gold at par should lose no time in getting it home.

The Indian Treaty.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

On the 21st of October the Indian Commissioners concluded a treaty with the Kiowas and Comanches at Medicine Lodge creek, in Kansas, by the terms of which those tribes were allotted a reservation of about 6000 square miles in the southwestern part of the Indian Territory. The United States Government promises to give each of the savages a suit of clothes every year; to supply seeds and implements to those who will undertake farming; and to distribute annually to the tribes $25,000 worth of goods. In return, the Indians agree to keep peace and to offer no obstacle to the construction of the Pacific Railroad. Saturday we published the still more agreeable intelligence that the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, who at first refused to attend the council, have concluded a similar bargain. These were our most dangerous enemies, the fiercest and most influential tribes of the Plains, whereas with the other two we can hardly be said to have really been at war.

It is, of course, too soon to congratulate ourselves upon a complete cessation of Indian hostilities; but the success of the Commissioners, so far, justifies the expectation that a peace of some sort or other is not far distant. How long it will last depends entirely upon ourselves. We are by no means confident of its lasting very long, because white men, when they get on the frontier, are apt to become such dreadful ruffians and swindlers. The treaty leaves our old reservation system untouched; it leaves the agency business still open to the lowest class of white rascals; it subjects the ignorant savage to the same risk he has hitherto run of being placed at the mercy of broken-down bar-room demagogues, and robbed for the benefit of petty hack politicians. If we are to go on in the old way, the treaty will be an unqualified evil. It will only be adding so many thousand Indians to the already large collection of those who are regularly and systematically goaded into hostility by theft and outrage. It will just be putting the savages into preserves where we can the more readily get at them. They seem to have understood this pretty well themselves. Our special correspondent describes their unwillingness to remove to reservations, their dread of being compelled to live in houses, their significant reluctance to have Government employés sent among them. The famous Chief Satanta made, during the council, a pointed allusion to official dishonesty, which we should think might have made the Commissioners blush. "When you issue goods," said he, "give all that is our due to us. Do not hide any from us. Keep none back."

The Commissioners of course have no power to change the policy of the Government with relation to the Indians. Their part is only to negotiate a peace. But this is merely the beginning. We have yet to devise some way of amending the whole system of our dealings with the savages, and eradicating the abuses which brought about not only this war, but nearly all the previous difficulties. Until we do that our treaties will be nothing but dangerous delusions, and the Indian problem will be still unsolved.

The Elections and the South.

From the N. Y. Times.

There can be little doubt that the result of the October elections contributed very largely to the decision of the whites in the Southern States to have nothing to do with the election under the Reconstruction act. Up to that time there seemed to be a general and increasing disposition to make the best of the inevitable, and to do all in their power to secure for their States as good a Constitution as possible. The wisest and best men of the South were united in regarding this as required by a wise and sincere regard for the public good.

But the Democratic gains of October inspired them with new hopes. They saw in them indications of renewed Democratic supremacy—to be followed by the repeal of all the reconstruction acts, the withdrawal of the suffrage from the blacks, and a restoration of absolute political power in the South to the white classes who had it before the war. In some parts of the South, it seems to be well established, that they even anticipate a repeal of the Constitutional Amendment by which slavery was abolished or at all events payment to the owners for all the slaves that have been set free.

How absurd and short-sighted all these expectations are, every candid and dispassionate man knows full well. But they have had a most disastrous effect upon the political action of the Southern States. They induced their white citizens to refuse all participation in the elections, and thus not only threw the whole power of those States into the hands of the blacks, but implanted the seeds of a bitter hostility between the races which may lead to the most deplorable results hereafter. It is precisely here that the worst effect of Democratic successes is to be traced. Upon the actual policy and action of the North they can have little effect. They hold forth no prospect of the return of the Democrats to power in the nation next year, nor can they bring about any change in the party complexion of Congress for two years to come. But they betray the people of the South into most lamentable mistakes of policy, and induce them to take a course which will postpone the actual work of reconstruction for many years to come, if it does not defeat it altogether.

It is, therefore, of very great importance that the influence of New York is not thrown into the same scale. A Democratic victory in this State would add greatly to the tendencies already so powerful and so mischievous in the South.

The Cotton Crop and Tax.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The returns published by the Bureau of Statistics relative to the cotton crop show that upon 5,067,025 acres sown, a crop of 1,568,357 bales of 450 lbs. each has been produced. The tax of 1½ cents per pound on this crop would amount to $17,644,016·25, which, deducted from the total value of the crop, estimated at 21 cents per pound ($148,209,746·50), would leave to the producers a net receipt above the tax of $130,565,730·28, or $25 per acre for each acre planted. Estimating the crop of 1858 (3,113,962 bales) as worth an average of 13½ cents per pound, the crop of that year would amount to $216,208,962·80 in value. The crop of the present year falls below this in value by about $70,000,000, or 30 per cent. The cost of production is also somewhat higher under free than slave labor. But in view of the fact that a far less area of cotton, and relatively a far larger area of corn and food crops, have been planted throughout the South this year than during most of the years prior to the war, the above results do not show an unfavorable tendency in Southern industry. The South will have less cotton to sell, but it ought to have less corn, grain, and provisions to buy for home support. If such shall prove to be the case, the South will grow richer annually, despite a considerable falling off in the cotton crop as compared with the crop before the war.

Petitions for the repeal of the cotton tax are circulating all over the South, and confident hopes seem to be indulged that Congress will repeal it at the approaching session. Some are even flattering themselves into the delusion that the portion of tax already paid will be refunded, as if there was something inherently outrageous or essentially wrong in the tax itself. Undoubtedly, one motive in passing the tax was to assess some part of the expenses of the war upon the section and class deemed immediately responsible for the Rebellion. To this extent it may be conceded to be levied for punishment as well as for revenue. If this were the only motive which entered into its enactment, this very fact would now be a sufficient reason for its repeal, especially as the punishment falls upon the loyal laboring blacks as well as on the wealthy planters. But there are other reasons which the close of the war does not remove. Although the cotton tax is, we believe, the only tax assessed on an agricultural product, as such, yet it must be remembered that cotton is the only staple of which the United States has anything like a monopoly; and when a country has a monopoly of an agricultural product which foreign nations must consume, statesmen and economists generally have agreed in the proposition that a tax on its production does not diminish the production in any injurious degree, but is paid by the foreign consumer. It was because Congress believed the tax on cotton would really be paid principally by the English, French, and other foreign consumers, that they levied the tax.

Nor is it fair to condemn it as a sectional tax, because no Northern agricultural products are taxed. It must be remembered that in the present dearth of manufactures at the South, nearly the whole body of our internal revenue laws impose their burdens directly and almost only on the North. The South pays very little of them either as a producer or consumer. Whether Congress should repeal the cotton tax as a matter of national economy may be a very proper question for the fullest agitation and discussion. The notion that they are called upon to pay back one cent of the tax already paid, however, is the wildest nonsense, and those who run any risks on such a contingency are certain to lose their money. It does not seem, however, to be a very serious grievance as yet that seventeen millions of cotton tax falls peculiarly on the South, when several hundred millions of internal revenue taxes and imports falls just as peculiarly on the North.

Bankrupt Discharges—Important Decision.

From the N. Y. Times.

The decision in bankruptcy in the case of Patterson is one of the most important which has been made under the Bankrupt law. The question was one arising upon the wording of the statute. It was a question whether any property which a bankrupt may acquire, after he has filed his petition for adjudication of bankruptcy, goes to his creditors, or is taken by him free from any such liability. It is one of importance to a great many bankrupts and a great many creditors. It may seem that it would be inequitable for a bankrupt to be allowed to take to himself a large estate if he should inherit one the day after his petition was filed. But that apparent injustice is inherent in bankrupt laws. Such a chance may happen to him, at whatever period the point of discharge may have been fixed. It is only of importance that that point of discharge shall be everywhere the same.

The result of this decision, if it is acquiesced in, will be to fix the point of discharge at the date of the filing of the petition. It even appears that this must be the date, no matter whether the petition is made conformably to the statute or not. If he files any sort of a petition, with any sort of schedules attached to it, his discharge will date from that day, if he gets it at all. It would seem fully as reasonable to hold that the filing of a petition and schedules which are not according to the statute should not be effective in this way, but that the petition should not be deemed to be filed until it at least appeared upon its face to be according to the statute. However, that, perhaps, is not a very important point under the law. The having a uniform rule on the subject is, however, of very great importance.

Seymour vs. Pendleton.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The two most prominent Democratic favorites for the next Presidency are Horatio Seymour, of New York, and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio. They are both distinguished as men of ability and experience in political affairs, and each is popular among the Democratic masses as a faithful exponent of Democratic principles. Seymour, in 1862, on his platform of "a more vigorous prosecution of the war," carried the State of New York by ten thousand majority against a popular Republican General engaged at the time in the war, but was defeated in 1864 on the peace platform of the Chicago Convention, which also carried down Mr. Pendleton, the associate of General McClellan on the Democratic Presidential ticket. The war record of Seymour, however, is much better than that of Pendleton, who can boast with Vallandigham only that he never voted a man or a dollar for a war which he believed to be unconstitutional.

But the war is now among the things of the past, and the great living questions of taxation and the payment of the national debt are coming into the foreground. Upon the important question of the national debt Seymour and Pendleton stand as widely separated as Greeley and Ben. Butler. Seymour, like Greeley, holds to the redemption of the national debt in coin; Pendleton, like Butler, goes for paying off the bondholders in greenbacks. Seymour represents the Belmonts and other Democratic bondholders of the East; Pendleton represents the Democratic masses, if not the masses of both parties, in the West. "Down with the system which gives gold to the bondholder and paper to the workingman," is a war cry which will probably be as effective, if tried, as was the cry in 1840 against Martin Van Buren's Sub-treasury system, of "Down with this system which gives gold to the office-holders and bank rags to the people."

At all events, in choosing between Seymour and Pendleton as their Presidential candidate next spring or summer, the Democracy will have to choose between the plan of paying off the national bondholders in gold and the plan of paying them off in greenbacks. This is the issue between Seymour and Pendleton, and from the drift of the late election in Ohio, Pendleton has the inside track for the Democratic nomination.

Negro Supremacy—Is it an Accident or a Necessity?

From the N. Y. Times.

"Three millions of blacks are to rule eight millions of whites" was substantially the cry with which Governor Seymour attempted to fire the Democratic heart of Brooklyn. It is the cry everywhere relied upon for effect by the Northern opponents of the Reconstruction law. And it is undoubtedly calculated to be effective. The domination of one race or class over another is so essentially repugnant to American ideas of government, that any scheme based upon it could not be expected to meet with permanent favor. What, then, are the merits of this cry? Does it indicate a fact inherent in the law, or is it an adroit expression of a result for which the whites can properly blame only themselves?

As a matter of fact, apart from the considerations in which it has its origin, the supremacy of the blacks in the States which have held elections for a Convention must be conceded. In Alabama, Louisiana, Virginia, and Georgia they hold control of the Convention. The work of State reorganization will be in the hands of a majority of delegates who could not have been elected without their votes. To this extent, in the States named, negro supremacy is an accomplished fact. That it is pregnant with causes of anxiety, and possibly peril, few except the extremists are disposed to deny. The manner in which it has been produced is a point not quite so distinctly understood. The opponents of Congress declare it an inevitable consequence of the reconstruction plan. But, probably, they come nearer the truth who represent it to be a product of white opposition to the law, and therefore a consequence of action which, aiming at the defeat of the law, begins with an effort to make it odious.

So far as the intent of the law is concerned, nothing appears to justify the allegation of black supremacy. To render Governor Seymour's statement of the case even passably accurate, we are required to assume that black enfranchisement and white disfranchisement are equal in their universality. Only on the hypothesis that both have been sweeping in their operation, is the asserted domination of blacks over whites intelligible. Nothing of this sort, however, was contemplated by Congress in the enactment of the measure, which, while conferring the suffrage on the freedmen, leaves the great body of the white citizens in the possession of votes. They are widely operating disabilities, unquestionably. Many thousands are debarred from voting and from holding office who might be profitably permitted to avail themselves of both. In this respect the law is unwisely proscriptive. We have held from the outset that disabilities of any kind should be restricted to the comporatively few who were conspicuous in promoting or conducting the Rebellion, and many Republicans in Congress entertain the same opinion. But though some are proscribed who can illy be spared from the process of reorganization, it is necessary to remember that the great body of the whites are in no degree affected by the imposition of disabilities. An overwhelming majority in every State are as free to vote now as before the war. The domination of the freedmen, therefore, necessarily occurs only in those States which have a majority of black residents. In States whose population comprises a majority of whites, the reorganizing power virtually remained vested in them. If they have thrown away their privilege by refusing to register, or by staying away from the polls, or by voting against a convention, the fault is wholly their own.

The motives which have actuated the whites in pursuing one or another of these courses are various. Some resolved to stand by their Rebel leaders, and to exercise no privilege from which they are excluded. Others have taken abstract positions, and refuse to recognize a law which, in their judgment, is constitutionally invalid. Behind and above all other considerations, however, has been and is the hostility of a class, heretofore dominant, to the enacted equality of the race until now in bondage. In this circumstance especially the "sulky stubbornness" of the Southern whites had its rise. Their horror of negro votes may be natural enough, in view of the recent relations of the races. But their horror of negro equality has been vastly more intense. Their protest against negro supremacy, then, divested of disguises, resolves itself into a protest against the invasion of their own political supremacy. Their hostility to negro government is less of a reality than their hostility to negro participation in any government. And since the negroes were vested with the franchise in spite of them, and were protected in the exercise of votes in defiance of them, they cultivated a "sulky stubbornness," and allowed the negroes to carry matters in their own way.

Such a result is very much to be deplored. It darkens the future of the South and adds to the perplexities of a question already greatly complicated. But the difficulties it interposes to the successful working of the reconstruction scheme are not to be accepted as evidence of its defeats or of injustice in the leading objects at which it aims. Harsh it is in many particulars, and dangerous, perhaps, in its creation of political power out of ignorant, semi-civilized elements. Time, however, and the healing influences of a restored Union, might be relied upon to gradually remove its harshness; and the danger would have been materially reduced had the whites accepted the situation, and exerted themselves to mitigate its embarrassments. Their obstinate refusal to do either of these things—their rejection of the conditions prescribed and their antagonism to the equality which constitutes the fundamental principle of the law—must deprive them of sympathy to which otherwise they would have been entitled, and lessen the influence of appeals which they may address to Congress on the subject. Even qualified compliance with the requirements of Congress would have indicated a spirit to which the North could not have been indifferent. But the dogged defiance which has thus far governed their proceedings, and the unyielding opposition not only to universal but to partial negro suffrage, are indications of a temper which has slight claims upon the magnanimity or forbearance of the country. The South might have "stooped to conquer" with fair chances of profit. Its failure to bend even to the inevitable, and to recognize lessons which are irreversible, may entail excitement and trouble, but the heaviest loss will, after all, fall upon its own people.

Claim of the Southern Negroes to the Property of their Late Masters.

From the N. Y. World.

This week's *Anti-Slavery Standard* claims for the freedmen the landed property of the South, and the right to hold the highest offices of the Government. In copying the following passage, we solicit attention to the land claim and its grounds:—

"We do not claim, as intimated by the New York *Times*, any special favor for the negro. Whatever precautionary legislation we ask of Congress in his behalf, is only such as the peculiarity of his situation demands. The question of his political status is not yet definitely settled. With another adverse turn in the wheel, and a "Conservative" Republican and Democratic ascendancy in national politics, the negro would be driven to the bayonet, or to disfranchisement, if not remanded back again to actual chattel slavery. We claim land for him in the South, because under the order of things out of which the Rebellion grew, he was forced to continuous, unrequited soil, and is, therefore, entitled to compensation, not as a favor but as a right; because, through the perfidy of an unimpeached traitor President, the present occupants of the large landed estates are fraudulently possessed of an undue power, which they now wield, and will continue to exercise to oppress the blacks, and to the great detriment of the Government. There has been war, and not playing at war. Those lands are now legitimately at the disposal of the Federal Government, and should be so appropriated as to put our true and tried friends at least upon an equal footing with our red-handed enemies in the new dispensation of 'Reconstruction.' Tried and trusted in the army, sagacious as he is proving himself at the polls, our conservative friends should prepare to do themselves credit by extending to the negro a graceful welcome, as a fit representative of the regenerated South in the Halls of the House of Representatives and the Senate, and, should 'manifest destiny' ultimately lead him to it, a seat in the Vice-President's or Presidential chair. Such a culmination is not without the range of future probability in a readjustment of political forces."

It is but a day or two since we called attention to the probable turn of thought which the negroes would bring into State politics under the reconstructed governments, and predicted that they would make inroads upon Southern property. Fulfilment treads closely on the heels of the prediction. If the claim to the Southern plantations is not already in the minds of the negroes, it is in those of their good friends the radicals, who are not slack in inculcating it. Certain it is that the seed will not be scattered on a sterile soil, and it is the most dangerous and disorganizing idea which has as yet been introduced into our politics.

We do not propose at present to argue against it, but rather to state the argument in its favor, that our readers may see what is to be the next phase of radicalism, and what use the Southern negroes will make of the elective franchise now they have got it. We exhibit the grounds of the claim as a means of estimating the pertinacity with which it will be insisted on. What we ask of the reader is, not to weigh the arguments, or to estimate their effect on Northern whites, but to judge of the impression they are fitted to make on the Southern negroes. For it must be borne in mind that under the reconstructed Governments the negroes will have the power of independent action. The party to which they belong will control the State Governments, and the negroes, who form nine-tenths of that party, will control its whole action.

The *Anti-Slavery Standard* uses one argument which is of very subsidiary importance. The assertion that the Southern lands were forfeited to the Federal Government by the Rebellion is of no consequence. The enforcement of the forfeiture would depend upon a Congress elected by the Northern people; the great body of the Southern lands may therefore be presumed safe from Federal confiscation. The blow will be struck by the reconstructed State governments; that is, struck by the negroes, who will use those governments as the instruments of their rapacity. It is for this reason that it signifies little how the argument for seizing the Southern lands strikes the white mind of the North; the thing to attend to is its probable effect on the black mind of the South. If the negroes should satisfy themselves that they have a just claim to all the Southern property, the Republican party has done its part of the work in putting them in a position to enforce the claim for themselves. All laws relating to the tenure of real estate are passed by the State Legislatures; all suits relating to real estate are tried by State courts; and as the negroes will elect the Legislatures and organize the courts, they will have the whole matter in their own hands.

The argument for negro ownership of Southern property is very simple and intelligible, whatever may be thought of its soundness. Its fundamental postulate is the wrongfulness of slavery. The chief distinction between freedom and slavery, as the negroes view it, is, that in freedom the fruits of a man's labor belong to himself, while in slavery they go to his master. If, then, slavery is unjust, the wrong is not redressed by mere emancipation. All that emancipation can do is to prevent the master from appropriating the future earnings of the freedman; but if slavery is unjust, the stripping him of his past earnings was robbery, or at least extortion, and to the property thus extorted and kept the master has no rightful title. It should in justice be refunded, like all other property wrongfully taken. If the master and former slave are both living, it should pass directly to its true owner, with the accumulated interest. If master and slave are both dead, it should pass from the heirs of the one to the heirs of the other, with interest for the intervening period. Slavery being a form of robbery, all the earnings of which the negroes were deprived during generations of slavery are fairly the property of themselves if living, or their heirs if dead. But the accumulated wages of all the negroes during the period of slavery, with the accrued interest thereon, would exceed the whole value of the property now existing in the South; the present property consisting merely of the savings out of the annual products of the slaves, the greater part of which was spent from year to year, and a large share of the residue in the late war. The whole argument may be condensed into a single sentence in the months of the negroes:—"If it was wrong to keep us in slavery, our late masters owe us our unpaid wages; all the property they hold is therefore ours; and having become their political masters, we will enforce restitution."

This argument is not without plausibility, and the poverty and cupidity of the negroes will give it a ready reception. It is certain to be the pivot of their political action under the reconstructed governments. Every candidate, white or black, who solicits their votes, will be compelled to give pledges on this cardinal question.

Now what will be the consequences of such a claim, set up by a needy race, in whose hands the Republican party are putting governmental machinery to enforce it? The consequences will be so horrible that humane men will have reason to shudder at the prospect. It avails nothing to say that the claim of the negroes is just; that their masters, for whom they toiled without pay, really owe them restitution. It is certain that the claim will be denied and resisted—certain that the attempt to enforce it will lead to all the horrors of a war of races. It will fill every neighborhood and locality of the South with bloody violence, exhibiting on an immense scale a state of society like that which existed on a small scale in Kansas ten or twelve years ago, but more horrible in proportion as greater interests are at stake. Men will shoot each other in broad day; they will lurk about each other's dwellings in the darkness of the night, to set them on fire and butcher the flying inmates. Courts of justice and officers of the law will be powerless to stay these horrors. No armies which the Federal Government can raise can arrest the carnage, because it will be scattered over every inhabited square mile of the South. If the negro claim to the Southern property and the attempt to enforce it through the reconstructed Governments do not lead to these hideous consequences, there is no longer any human nature in man.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE PRESBYTERIAN NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION will commence its sessions on WEDNESDAY MORNING next, at 11 o'clock, in the FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Rev. Dr. Wylie's), on BROAD Street, between Spruce and Pine. The indications are that the Convention will be large and influential.

A General Prayer Meeting, to invoke the blessing of God on its deliberations, will be held in the same Church, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, and be continued on WEDNESDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock. To these prayer meetings and the day and evening sessions of the Convention all are cordially invited.

Delegates, on reaching the city, will please report to the Committee on Entertainment, whom they will find in the lecture-room of the Church after 2 o'clock, on TUESDAY.

GEORGE H. STUART, Chairman.
W. T. EVA, Secretary. 11 2 3t

HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD Street, below Locust.

FESTIVAL AND WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The friends of Freedom will hold their Annual Festival and Social Gathering, to promote the interest of Equal Justice to the Freedmen, on FRIDAY EVENING, November 8, at HORTICULTURAL HALL. The Festival will open at 5 and close at 11 o'clock P. M. The leading caterers of the city have kindly volunteered their services, which insures satisfaction, so far as the tables are concerned. Also the Delmonico Band have volunteered to furnish music. At 8 o'clock precisely, WENDELL PHILLIPS will address the audience on the "Perils of the Hour." Tickets admitting to the Festival and Phillips' Lecture, 50 cents; for reserved seats to Lecture, 25 cents extra. Seats of tickets commences at Ashmead's Book Store, No. 724 CHESNUT Street, and at the Office of the Hall, on Wednesday, November 6, at 10 o'clock. 11 2 6t

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.

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OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPANY, No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 29, 1867.

At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., in cash, be declared out of the earnings of the Company, payable on and after November 11, 1867.

Resolved, That the Transfer books of the Company be closed from November first to eleventh, 1867.

10 30-11 1 4 7 9 EZRA LUKENS, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1867.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. for the last six months, clear of taxes, payable on demand.

By order of the Board.

11 1 6t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Dark Hollow Oil and Manufacturing Company, will be held at No. 218½ WALNUT Street, Room No. 4, Second story, on THURSDAY, November 21, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., to take into consideration the affairs of the Company.

Philadelphia, October 31, 1867. 11 1 17t

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, Treasurer, and Clerk of Sugar Dale Oil Company will be held on TUESDAY, November 5, at 12 o'clock, at the office of the Company, No. 526 WALNUT Street.

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DR. J. M. HOLE, OF OHIO, PRESIdent of the National Medical Association of the United States of America, can be consulted by those wishing medical or surgical treatment, on and after the 30th instant, at the office No. 933 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, Pa., formerly occupied by Professor Wilson Pulice. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 12 M., 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. 10 24 1m10*

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[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

LUTHER AT WITTENBERG.

A Sermon Preached by Rev. Dr. D. March, in Commemoration of the Seventh Jubilee of the Reformation, at the Church, Corner of Tenth and Clinton Streets, on Sunday Evening, November 3.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

"If this work be of man, it will come to naught; but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it."—Acts v, 38, 39.

In the market place, in the centre of the old town of Wittenberg, beneath a Gothic canopy of graceful proportions, standing upon a solid pedestal of sixty tons weight, is a colossal statue of Martin Luther. The canopy is of iron, the statue is of brass, the pedestal is of stone. On one side of the pedestal, cut deep in the solid granite, are the words of this text, slightly varied in the rugged and deep-sounding language which once thundered from the lips of the great reformer in the pulpit of the parish church adjoining the square:

"Ist's Gottes Werk, so wird's bestehen,
Is't menschenwerk, wird's untergehen."

If it be God's work, it will stand. If it be man's work, it will fall.

On another side of the pedestal, inscribed in letters equally large and deep, is the first line of Luther's famous Psalm, which he composed and sung when about to appear, at the peril of his life, before the Diet of the Germanic empire at Worms—

"Ein' feste Burg ist unser Gott,"

A strong tower is our God.

The stone, the iron, and the brass of the monument, and the sublime faith of the two inscriptions, fitly commemorate the unconquerable firmness of the man who stood forth as the champion of God's word, and by whom God's work was nobly done, in the days of darkness, and in defiance of the mightiest powers of the earth.

Last Thursday, at noon, counts three hundred and fifty years since the brave and stout-hearted Reformer nailed his ninety-five theses against the Pope's indulgences to the door of the Castle Church in that same little town of Wittenberg. By that act he first declared open and perpetual war against the claims and perversions of the Church of Rome. By that act, done of his own free accord, without consultation with any human being, done in the light of the broad day, and in the presence of a multitude of astonished spectators, Luther stood forth, solitary and alone, as the first and foremost champion of the great Protestant Reformation. He summoned the works and creeds of darkness to appear for trial before the bar of God's word, and in subjection to the laws of reason and truth.

Luther himself had little conception of the far-reaching consequences that would flow from the defiance which he flung in the face of the great Romish falsehood that day. But the blows of his hammer upon the door of the church in Wittenberg, three hundred and fifty years ago, echoed through all the European world. They shook the thrones of the mightiest empires, and shattered the fabric of the most gigantic and crushing superstition that ever tyrannized over the human mind or fastened fetters upon the human soul. While I speak, the blows of that hammer are felt and feared in royal cabinets and ancient cathedrals, in councils of state and in silent sleeping chambers, at Rome and Paris, at Madrid and Vienna. And they are destined still to be heard, waxing louder and louder, in the thunders of battle and in the earthquake of revolution, until the giant falsehood which Luther dealed, is disarmed of its power and prostrate in the dust.

It becomes us to keep alive the remembrance of a deed to which we are all much indebted for the freedom of speech and of faith which we enjoy this day. The world cannot afford to forget one great act of sacred heroism, done in the love of God and for the good of man. And if we search through all human history for the last thousand years, we cannot find another event which was so simple in itself, and which is, nevertheless, so worthy to be commemorated by all branches of the Christian Church and by all nations of Protestant Christendom.

It is not my present purpose to discuss the principles of the Reformation, or to estimate the work which it has done for the world in three hundred and fifty years. I would only refresh your own recollections of Luther's time and work, by setting before you some of the scenes and mementos of his struggling and stormy life. In the endeavor to bring this brave and strong-souled man nearer to your hearts, let me ask you to look at the situation and surroundings of the little city to which his name has given a celebrity throughout the world, and for all time.

The name Wittenberg signifies "white hills," and it is derived from the hillocks, or drifts of white sand that stretch away in the distant and desolate prospect, on the north of the city. The river Elbe flows sluggishly by, a half mile south of the walls. Beyond the river a melancholy heath extends for many a mile, thinly covered with clumps of coarse grass and starveling oaks and pines. Here and there, at long intervals, are little clusters of low, red-roofed houses, half hidden by trees of larger growth. The inhabitants seen in the unfenced fields by the passing traveller look starved and stunted, like the miserable vegetation which strives to live in the sandy soil. The women go out long distances over the wild heath to gather sticks for firewood, and they bring them home in heavy bundles upon their shoulders. So Luther's mother cut wood in the Thuringian forest around Eisleben and carried it home for the winter's fire. The men of the heath strive, in a rude way, to make the earth yield them something to live upon. But they spend much of the little which they get in beer-drinking at the miserable public houses. In Luther's time Wittenburg itself had a brewery for every two houses in the whole city, and nineteen to spare for strangers. Three hundred years have wrought a great improvement in the drinking habits of the German people. But the reformation in this respect, as well as in religion, is not yet complete.

Seven years ago I came into Wittenberg from Leipsic and Halle, passing over the same level tract which Luther crossed, when going thither for the first time from Erfurt, three hundred and fifty years before. The country, as I saw it, was not all desolate, like the heath and sand-drifts around Wittenberg, but it was the same unvaried level. It did not seem as if such a monotonous landscape could inspire great thoughts or give birth to great genius. And yet it had been the home of the greatest men and the scene of the greatest events in European history.

It was a mild day in the month of August. The air was still, and in every direction giant windmills were reaching forth their idle arms in vain supplication to the wind, straggling flocks of ravens kept flapping over us all day from east to west, as if they had scented the carnage of some great battle-field afar. Double rows of Lombardy poplars stretched in melancholy procession along the public road, looking as much like pining and unhappy exiles in Germany as they do in America. The untenced fields, right and left of the road, were divided into slips, cultivated with different crops, a few rods wide and a half mile long. Here and there, flocks of sheep were grazing on a narrow, unfenced slip of grass, and they were kept from intruding upon the neighboring plot by a shepherd and a dog. The dog kept the sheep, and the shepherd smoked his pipe. Meadow larks flew up, singly or in flocks, at the sound of our coming, and poured a merry song upon the silent air. Women were working in the fields in companies of twenty or more, with hands and faces brown and weather-beaten, like the coarse garments which they wore. Great, heavy-wheeled ploughs lay rusting in the midst of the harvest, looking as if they were kept in the fields to be ready from year to year. As we passed swiftly by, the long stripes of diversely shaded grain and grass looked as if they were wheeling rapidly to the rear, and the same dizzy whirl kept up right and left for hours.

Leipsic and Halle, both familiar to Luther, and the scene of great events in his life, are strange, old-fashioned towns, most of the houses looking as if they had been standing ever since the Reformer's time, many stories high, three or four in the attic, with sharp gables, narrow windows, and very dark and time-worn walls. The Pleissenberg Palace, in which Luther held his famous debate with Eck and Carlstad at Leipsic, is now a storehouse for wool. The old Market Church standing on the public square in Halle religiously preserves the memory of the great Reformer in a colored medallion of immense size, set high up in the walls of the interior, with the inscription, "The holy Doctor Luther, the Prophet of Germany." The church itself is his best monument. It has two lofty towers, connected far above the roof by a covered bridge. The keeper lives in a lodge on the top of the left tower, and he lets down a key over the battlement to any one who rings a bell below and wishes to come up. The space between the buttresses outside, all round the church, is built into rude little shops, in which women sell trinkets, old iron, wooden ware, and pottery.

Entering Wittenburg, as Luther did for the first time, at the western gate, we cross a deep ditch by a drawbridge, pass between high embankments of earth, heavy walls of stone, and armed soldiers constantly on guard. We seem to have entered a fortress rather than a town, and we find that for every family of five persons there are two soldiers to keep the peace. At the right, as we pass the gate, is the castle or palace built by the Elector Frederick, Luther's great friend. Adjoining the castle is the church, called the Schlosskirche, on the door of which Luther posted his theses, in the pulpit of which he often preached, and beneath the stone floor of which he now lies buried. Directly before us is the main street of the town, the whole length of which Luther walked many thousand times in the thirty-eight years of his residence at Wittenberg. Around it, in courts ranged in oval form, is the whole population amounting to but ten thousand, counting soldiers and citizens. The street is not wide, nor straight, nor well paved; and although it extends all the way to the opposite gate, its whole length is less than half the distance that many come to attend this church every Sabbath.

Everything in the town has an old look. The space within the walls was all built up long ago, and the houses appear as if they had been standing ever since Luther's time. And in fact nearly all upon the main street must have met his eye when he passed through its whole length, from the eastern to the western gate, to post his theses upon the door of the Castle Church, on the memorable 31st of October, 1517. Before that day, 9900 masses were said, 35,500 pounds of wax were burned, 6700 sacred relics were exhibited in that church every year.

I spent two nights and a Sunday in the city. My room at the hotel was on the opposite side of the street, and in full view of the church door where the blows of Luther's hammer roused the world from the slumber of a thousand years. The church is high, heavy, and plain, without steeple or tower. Green grass and climbing vines were growing out of chinks in the buttresses and walls. The world-renowned entrance is on the middle of the north side, directly beneath one of the five lofty windows. The actual door on which Luther posted his theses was burnt by the French, while they held possession of the city, in Napoleon's time. The King of Prussia has replaced it with a door of bronze, on the panels of which the whole of the ninety-five Latin theses are inscribed in raised letters as permanent as the bronze itself.

The church inside is bare and cold, with a lofty ceiling, a stone floor, and movable, unCushioned benches, for the accommodation, or rather the discomfort, of the worshippers. At the eastern end, occupying the place of the old Romish altar, is a very high pulpit. At the opposite extremity is a singers' gallery, thirty-five feet from the floor. The Sunday I was there about seventy-five persons occupied the seats. A young and pleasant-looking preacher was in the pulpit. Before beginning the service, he turned to a crucifix and crossed himself, and the congregation did the same. Thirty boys, dressed in white surplices, sent down their shrill music from the lofty gallery. Their piping voices and high position reminded me of the larks that I had heard singing in the clouds the day before, over the plains of Leipsic. The tune was not quite suited to the warbling notes of birds, for it was Luther's favorite Old Hundred, and the Psalm was rugged, and strong with such words as Luther loved. Two bronze tablets, fastened in the stone floor of the church in front of the pulpit, mark the spot where the ashes of the great Reformer and of his beloved Melancthon rest, waiting the resurrection.

Midway between the eastern and western gates, and alongside of the main street, is the market place, containing Luther's monument, and by its side stands the parish church, in which Luther most frequently preached. Like that at Halle, it has two towers connected by a covered gallery high above the roof of the church. Everything about it looks old and old enough to have come down from Luther's day. At the eastern end of the main street, just outside the walls, is a green and flourishing oak, protected by a slight paling. It was reared from the acorn, and it occupies the ground of an older tree under which Luther burned the Bull and Decretals of the Pope. Inside the walls, and close by the Elster or eastern gate, is Luther's house, the old Augustine Convent, in which he lived, and from which he sent forth words that shook the world.

I passed through the low stone-framed doorway, walked slowly up the worn stairs, entered, with uncovered head, a large dismal chamber, with two windows on the second floor. I walked silently around a great square table, large enough to hold half a library. I stared wonderingly at a great brick and tile oven or stove six stories high. I read a line or two in a much worn, black letter Latin prayer book. I turned an hour-glass and set the sand running. I lifted a silver drinking cup reverently to my lips. I sat in a rude chair, made of unpainted, unCushioned boards, with two seats facing each other. I gazed dreamily at a plaster cast of a great rugged face with shaggy brows and deep melancholy eyes—and it was all Luther to me. The door, the stairs, the room; the stove, the table, the seat; the hour-glass, the cup, the book were, for thirty-eight years, instruments and elements of that tremendous life which sent out its mighty pulsations to the ends of the earth.

Here the great champion of truth girt on his armor, and prepared himself for life-long battle with the principalities and powers of darkness. Here he bowed himself in prayer, and poured out his soul with strong crying and many tears. Here he sweat and groaned in the agonizing struggle to find out the meaning of God's word. Here he fought in desperate conflict with the black demons of temptation. Here, after long and terrible wrestling, he shook himself free from the fetters of superstition which his monastic education had fastened upon him. On this very table, sitting in this hard and heavy chair, timing his work by this same hour-glass, he wrote letters, sermons, and addresses which fell upon the European world like rapid peals of thunder in a stormy night. For thirty years, a solitary man sent forth from this cheerless and unfurnished chamber words that made emperors, kings, and cabinet ministers tremble in their palaces. The eyes of nations were upon him when he went forth from this humble apartment to bear testimony unto Jesus before the princes and potentates of the earth. The hearts of millions were held in painful suspense till it was known that he had escaped from the lion's mouth, and had returned to his home in peace.

And what gave this man Luther his great power over the minds of his fellow-men and over the destiny of nations? What reason have we to commemorate what he did in fastening his theses to the church door in Wittenberg three hundred and fifty years ago? What good has come to us, and to the world, from the courage with which he stood forth as the champion of truth that day? The whole history of civilized man for three centuries would have to be told in giving a full answer to such questions. For the present, I can only say that faith in God's word made Luther great. Devotion to God's kingdom made him the benefactor of the whole human race. He dared to say that God's book should be open for every man to read, and that God's grace should be freely offered for every man to accept. He said that when he knew that the instruments of torture were waiting for him, and the fires of martyrdom were ready to consume him.

Asserting and defending such divine liberty in behalf of all men, he became the emancipator of the human mind. He set the world forward in the career of progress and improvement more sensibly than it had moved for a thousand years. He rose by slow and painful steps to the true grandeur of his mission; and still in the very height of his power and fame he remembered the lowly state from which he had risen. He sympathized with the poor and labored to lift up the down-trodden. While charging with wild and terrible onset upon the many-headed monster of error, he maintained a rugged honesty and simplicity of character which made him still a tender, kind-hearted, and lovable man.

Of the lessons of his life, suffice it to say here that the world has not got beyond or above the need of such qualities as made Luther great and good. Entire faith in God's word and devotion to God's kingdom are what this age most needs; what we all most need as individual men. God's kingdom will indeed stand, and His work will be done, whether we give our help or not. But it is a question of infinite moment for us, whether we obey when God says: "Go work in my vineyard." Whoever lives only for himself and for this world; whoever is anxious only to obey the opinions and fashions and prejudices of men, will find his work come to naught. He will himself say in bitterness of soul, at last, "I have lived in vain."

But work for God, and no effort or sacrifice of yours shall fail of its reward. Be sure so to live that somebody will thank God for your life, as millions to-day thank God that such a man as Martin Luther lived, and then you, yourself, will be satisfied with your work. The powers which still govern the world are proud and false and dark. And the world has had enough of them.

It is time that the veil which vice and error and unbelief put upon all eyes were torn away. You cannot spend your time, your property, your influence to better purpose than in helping to set up the reign of truth and love and peace among men. Learn from the great Reformer to do and dare and suffer all things, that the dark reign of error and iniquity may cease. Learn from him to exalt the value of man's spiritual and immortal nature above all the material and perishable values of earth. Learn from him to struggle on in the path of duty when beset with difficulties, to hope on under discouragement, and to count nothing too hard for even common men to do, who trust in God and live only to do God's work.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD GRANT CLUB.—A meeting of the citizens of the Twenty-second Ward favorable to the nomination of General Grant as the candidate of the Republican party for President, was held at the Town Hall, Germantown, on Saturday evening, October 26. Charles S. Pancoast, Esq., was called to the chair, and Joseph T. Ford appointed Secretary.

The chairman, in a few remarks, stated the object of the meeting, and the following committees were appointed, viz.:—

To report names of officers for permanent organization, George W. Hamersly, Norton Johnson, Edwin T. Chase, H. O. Roberts, Charles B. Trego.

On resolutions, General Joshua T. Owen, Gen. M. S. Littlefield, William Wister, Charles W. Churchman.

On meetings, General Joshua T. Owen, George W. Hamersly, Joseph T. Ford.

After eloquent remarks from General J. T. Owen, the meeting adjourned until Friday evening, November 1, at 7½ o'clock, at which time it reassembled, Charles S. Pancoast, Esq., in the chair. After the minutes of the meeting of October 26 had been read by the Secretary, Joseph T. Ford, General Joshua T. Owen, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, It is eminently proper that the people should, in their local assemblies, give expression to their views on questions of Government policy, and their preferences for public men therefor; and

Resolved, By the citizens of the Twenty-second Ward, in town meeting assembled, in the public hall of Germantown, that we cling as tenaciously as heretofore to that grand political organization under whose auspices the Rebellion was crushed, the supremacy of the national law established, and the Government secured in the interests of liberty.

Resolved, That we deprecate the policy of putting in jeopardy the paramount results of the war, by the manipulation of issues not *political*, but social and moral, and upon which the men of all parties may and do differ, whilst they agree upon the fundamentals of their several creeds.

Resolved, That whilst we do not wish to set forth in detail our causes of complaint, yet we do most earnestly recommend that Congress does, as speedily as may be, and to the greatest possible extent, reduce the taxation imposed on the manufacturing and producing interests of the country.

Resolved, That General U. S. Grant, by his record as a soldier, is clearly committed to the policy of the Republican party in its management of the war, and by his vigorous prosecution of the Congressional plan of reconstruction of the rebellious States, he is equally committed to its peace policy as indicated by its Congressional action.

Resolved, That we are for General Grant for President, and we do hereby constitute ourselves into a Grant Campaign Club, whose object will be to press the claims of this distinguished soldier and patriot to the confidence and endorsement of the Republican National Convention, and his nomination by that body as the candidate of the party for President, as one "fit to be made."

These resolves were adopted by acclamation.

George W. Hamersly, Chairman of the Committee on Officers for permanent organization, reported the following:—

President—Charles S. Pancoast.

Vice-Presidents—First precinct—Dr. John S. Houghton and Thomas F. Middleton.

Second precinct—William Wister and Spencer Roberts.

Third precinct—Colonel Frederick C. Newhall and Samuel W. Koop.

Fourth precinct—Alexander Bacon and William G. Spencer.

Fifth precinct—William C. Houston and Capt. George W. McCullough.

Sixth precinct—Edward Bennett and Daniel Keyster.

Seventh precinct—Hugh McCallum and William L. Smith.

Eighth precinct—Robert H. Gratz and Thos. B. Rayner.

Ninth precinct—Norton Johnson and James Rowland.

Secretaries—Joseph T. Ford, Col. C. E. Widdes, and Charles Mears.

Marshal—Gen. M. S. Littlefield.

Treasurer—Lucius P. Thompson.

The meeting having then organized as a "Grant Club," was eloquently addressed by Hon. M. Russell Thayer and William M. Bull, Esq.

After the appointment of a committee to obtain a place of meeting, and prepare a constitution and by-laws, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of said committee.

CORNER-STONE LAYING.—The corner-stone of the Church of St. John the Evangelist was laid on Saturday afternoon, at the corner of Third and Reed streets, in the presence of a large number of persons, by the Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by the Rev. Drs. Howe and Morton, Rev. Phillips Brooks, and Rev. Charles L. Fischer, the rector. This church was started in 1865, by the Rev. G. A. Latimer, and was known as the "Boon Street Mission," the services being held in a school-house in the rear of the southeast corner of Second and Reed streets. In consequence of the school-house having been injured by fire, the congregation removed to the upper part of the Shiffler House house. Mr. Latimer soon after resigning, it was taken in charge by the Rev. Samuel Durborow, of the Church of the Evangelists, and in 1859, while under his care, a charter was procured, and the chapel on Reed street, west of Second, was built. The Rev. W. B. Erben was the first independent rector under the charter. The church has 110 communicants and two flourishing Sunday schools, numbering nearly 400 scholars. The building is intended to be of brick, 60 feet front by 96 feet in depth, with towers at each front corner on Third street. The tower at the corner of Third and Reed streets is to be 150 feet high. The corner-stone has been presented by the Sunday School of the Church of the Holy Trinity. The contents of the stone were as follows:—Copy of the Holy Bible, Prayer Book, Journal of the last General Convention, Journal of the Diocesan Convention, *Public Ledger*, and other papers of November 2, 1867, and a medal.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—On Sunday morning about 4 o'clock, an attempt was made to break into Cochran's distillery, on German street, below Fourth, the object of which was sufficiently indicated by the presence of two trucks in the neighborhood, with horses attached. Mr. Cochran was in the distillery, and fired a pistol through the door, which had the effect to send the depredators off. One of the trucks fell into the hands of the police, and the driver of it also, who was locked up for a hearing.

WHISKY LOST.—For some time past Marshal Ellmaker has been storing the contraband whisky seized by the revenue officers in the Patterson bonded warehouse. In some twelve packages which had been appraised and sold, there appears a deficiency of over three hundred gallons. The matter was brought to the notice of Judge Cadwalader, who is now engaged in investigating it.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—*Norma* will be given this evening by the Richings Opera Troupe, with a cast embracing Miss Caroline Richings, Mrs. Edward Seguin, Mr. Pierre Bernard, and Mr. H. Peaks. We have no doubt that *Norma* will prove an entire success. To-morrow, *Linda di Chamounix*. On Friday Mrs. Seguin has her first benefit, when the favorite *Crown Diamonds* will be presented.

MADAME ADELAIDE RISTORI appears in *Elizabeth*, at the New Chesnut Street Theatre, on next Friday afternoon, supported by Signor Bozzo and her entire Italian Company.

AT THE ARCH, this evening, *Surf*, the new American comedy, by Miss Olive Logan, will be produced, with Mrs. John Drew in the principal part. All of the company favorites have been assigned to suitable *roles* in the new piece, which has been in preparation for some weeks, and will be put upon the stage in a gorgeous manner at the Arch to-night. The scene is laid at Cape May, and the comedy is made up of life phases of fashionable society.

MR. EDWIN FORREST begins a brief engagement at the Walnut this evening, opening in Sheridan Knowles' fine classic tragedy of *Virginius*. Mr. Forrest will enact the title *role*, supported by Mr. Barton Hill, Miss Lillie, Miss Alice Gray, and the company favorites. To-morrow (Tuesday) *Richelieu* is announced, with Edwin Forrest as the "Cardinal Duke."

AT THE NEW CHESNUT, Mrs. Bowers commences the third week of her successful engagement. She plays "Lady Audley" this evening. Next Monday *Marie Antoinette* is to be produced.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The ballet of the *Three Graces*, with the fountain, still draws crowded houses. Miss Mary Partington, a new danseuse, appears this week, and Frank Wood will continue his unique dancing.

MR. HABELMAN'S OPERATIC COSTUME CONCERTS.—M'lle Ackermann, a new prima donna, makes her first appearance on Thursday night, when M'me Johannsen, Wilhelm Formes, Jean Louis, Theodore Habelman, and a pupil will also sing selections from favorite operas. Carl Sentz is Music Director and Jean Louis is Stage Manager. The attractions are very brilliant and there is every prospect of a large audience. The Jupiter Symphony, so warmly applauded at Carl Sentz's last matinee, will be repeated in obedience to universal request on Thursday next.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY, at the Eleventh Street Opera House, produce a trained elephant and other attractions this week. Three delegates will also show themselves.

THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX, which have been very attractive in New York, are giving exhibitions at National Hall to very good houses. These tableaux are quite attractive.

MR. MARK HASSLER'S first Monday matinee will occur at Concert Hall next Monday afternoon, the 11th inst.

MR. ADOLPH BIRGFELD is now in this city arranging for the introduction of the French *opera Bouffes, La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein* will be the first produced here. It has been very successful in New York.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, the American *prima donna*, made a successful *debut* in London on Friday evening.

MISS FANNY JANAUSCHEK and Mad'lle Deborah, respectively the German and French "queens of tragedy," are to appear in this city during the coming winter.

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MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 4,
Bellini's Grand Opera,
NORMA.
GEMS OF THE OPERA:
MISS RICHINGS, as Norma, will sing { Virgin Goddess.—*Grand Cavatina.* / Oh, What a Hapless Maid.—*Trio.*
MRS. SEGUIN as Adalgisa. { Calmly Thy Slumber.—*Scena.* / Do I Not Prove Thee.—*Duet.* / Their Sacred Rites Now Ended.—*Recitative and Aria.* / Oh, Bitter Memory.—*Duet.* / Take Them, I Implore Thee.—*Duet.*
MR. BERNARD as Pollio. { When Round In Slumbers.—*Aria.* / Go, Proud Maiden.—*Duet.* / Chained at Last.—*Duet.*
MR. H. PEAKS as Oroveso. { Druids Ascend.—*Aria.* / Bravo, Warriors.—*Recitative and Aria.*
GRAND FINALE,
"Oh, Curse Me!"
GRAND CHORUS,
"Battle! Battle!" "O, Irrevocable!"
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NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7:45.
THIRD WEEK
OF THE BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT OF
MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
MONDAY EVENING Nov. 4,
will be presented the great Play of
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET,
in which Mrs. D. P. BOWERS will appear in her world-renowned impersonation of
LADY AUDLEY,
supported by the
UNEQUALLED STOCK COMPANY.
To be followed by Morton's new Farce, entitled
A SLICE OF LUCK.
In rehearsal—PEEP O' DAY.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FAMILY MATINEE.
MONDAY, Nov. 11,
MARIE ANTOINETTE.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, RISTORI MATINEE,
ELIZABETH.
For Extra Advertisement, see another part of the paper.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 8,
MADAME RISTORI WILL APPEAR.
FAREWELL MATINEE,
on her way through this city to New York, and who will appear in her great role of
ELIZABETH.
Essex.....Signor BOZZO
Doors open at quarter to 1. Curtain rises at half-past 1 o'clock. Admission, $1. Secured Seats $1 50.
Seats can now be secured at Trumpler's Music store, Chesnut street, near Tenth. 11 4 4t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
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ENGAGEMENT FOR TEN NIGHTS ONLY OF
MR. EDWIN FORREST,
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THIS (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 4,
in Sheridan Knowles' historical Tragedy of
VIRGINIUS.
Virginius.....Mr. EDWIN FORREST
Icilius.....Mr. Barton Hill
Virginia.....Miss Lillie
Tuesday—CARDINAL RICHELIEU.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
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CARD.—MUSICAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—MONDAY AFTERNOON CONCERTS AT CONCERT HALL (Chesnut street, above Twelfth). Mr MARK HASSLER begs leave to announce to his friends and the public that he will inaugurate and manage a series of Afternoon Concerts, to be given by HASSLER'S GRAND ORCHESTRA, every Monday Afternoon during the season of 1867-68. The first of the series will commence on Monday Afternoon, November 11, at 3½ o'clock. The particulars of Concerts, etc., will be announced in a few days. 10 31tf

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1867.

The National Bank Question.

The recent letter of Mr. Jay Cooke upon the national banks has at least served the useful purpose of furnishing the public with authentic data concerning the system and its workings, and of thus paving the way for a more intelligent apprehension and discussion of the whole subject. It is to be regretted that his letter has not been more generally discussed in the same broad and candid manner in which it was written. A subject of such magnitude can only be properly contemplated in a wide and liberal view. A captious criticism of mere details, and the fixing upon incidentals as though they were essentials, is not the right way to treat a subject which involves such vast and varied interests, and is so thoroughly bound up with the welfare of the whole country. Still less proper is it to treat it from a partisan standpoint. The question has nothing whatever to do with party politics. It is one which equally affects all parties—one in which all the people are interested. The national banking system was never adopted as a partisan measure, has never been sustained and is not now advocated as such. It must stand or fall solely by its own merits, as a safe and efficient means for securing those great public ends which are sought to be obtained by banks in all civilized countries.

There are really but three practical solutions of this question:—First, to go back to the old State bank system, which prevailed before the war; secondly, to abolish all banks of issue, and to either have no paper money whatever, or else to have it issued exclusively by the Government; or, thirdly, to maintain the present system, with such modifications and improvements as time and experience may suggest.

Let us consider these in their order. First. Shall we go back to the old State bank system? The strongest proof that such a course of action would not be desirable is found in the fact that *nobody* urges it. In the whole country we do not know of a single journal, or of a single individual of prominence enough to attract the public eye, that advocates a return to that weak, wasteful, unsound, and vexatious system; and for this very good reason, that the people have still too vivid a recollection of its evils. The State bank system was a distinct and different system for each of the States. Each State had thus its own *kind* of currency, and frequently several varieties under these different kinds. Thus, New York had her old special chartered banks, her safety fund banks, and her banks of more recent date organized under the Free Banking law of that State. Each State had its own laws in regard to the formation of banks, the issuing of currency, its security, and its redemption. In some the system was well and fairly guarded; in others it was lax and fraud-inviting to the last degree. The result was, so far as the whole country was concerned, a currency which utterly failed to meet the two vital requirements of soundness and of uniformity of value. Vermont currency was not good in Missouri—Missouri currency was not good in Vermont. The traveller, the merchant, the drover, the general business man, were each at the mercy of the money-changer. We have seen the bills of the State Bank of Indiana, which always paid the gold for its issues, dollar for dollar, refused from a traveller by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. The whole business of the country was laid under an onerous and vexatious tax by the want of uniformity in the currency. Added to all this was the fact that the failure of a bank instantly depreciated its notes from five per cent. down to absolute worthlessness, thus entailing severe and unlooked-for losses on the holders, who had received them in the ordinary course of trade. In times of panic and crisis down went the banks by scores and by hundreds—some never to redeem their currency, others only in part, and after a long interval. Millions upon millions of dollars were thus filched from the pockets of the people, without the hope of remedy or redress, until it seemed as though the currency of the country had been specially invented to impede business and to rob the people. We have no doubt that twenty millions of dollars yearly would have failed to cover the direct and incidental losses sustained under the State bank system.

Now, compare all this with our present system. A national bank bill, no matter where issued, is good from Maine to Texas. The money-changers' occupation is gone. Business is relieved from the vast incubus of uncurrent money. The failure of a national bank involves no depreciation of its notes. They pass current as before. Contemplate this significant fact, that during the entire period covered by the existence of the national banks *no man has lost a single cent on their issues.* We have an absolutely *safe* currency. Another hardly less significant fact is that, although the national banks have been in existence for four years, during which time the country has passed from war to peace, and gold has fluctuated from almost 200 per cent. premium down to 29—a condition of affairs that would have sent hundreds of old State banks to the wall—only *nine* of the national banks have failed, and those without a cent's loss to their note holders.

In view of such facts as these—of what the old State bank system and its fruits were, and of what the national bank system and its fruits are—it is easy to see *why* nobody proposes to go back to the State bank system.

Shall we, then, in the second place, abolish all banks of issue, and have only gold and silver, or paper money issued directly by the Government? The bullion theory we need not discuss, because nobody advocates it. It is evidently impracticable. No civilized nation gets along without some sort of paper money—probably never will. We are thus left to the alternative of a paper currency issued directly by the Government, or to one issued substantially as under our present national banking system. We have not sufficient room in this article for the discussion of this very important and interesting question. We shall have subserved our main design if we have succeeded in calling the attention of our readers to the *true issue* involved. We have shown that it is morally impossible to go back to the old State bank system, and that it is equally impossible to have a pure bullion currency. We must, then, either maintain our present system, with such modifications as experience may show to be necessary, or we must invest the General Government with the sole and entire control and management of all the currency of the country. This latter alternative raises all the questions which were so profoundly discussed during the existence of the United States Bank, and which were, at that time at least, authoritatively settled, and by so unanimous a public judgment that they have never been revived until now. Perhaps that verdict may now be reversed. Perhaps the people are prepared to put into the hands of the Government a power over the private interests of every citizen more vast and varied than any it has ever hitherto wielded. At least, it is well that the issue should be distinctly stated and understood.

The Italian and French Imbroglio.

Affairs in and about Rome grow more complicated. It seems to be conceded, at last, that the French troops who lately landed at Civita Vecchia have occupied Rome unopposed. Garibaldi still remains with a large force at Monte Rotondo, where he has intrenched, and watches the situation. But the most important news is that the occupation of Rome by the French troops has been followed by the calling out of the Italian Reserve, the Italian Prime Minister advising their advance into the Papal territory both as demanded by the dignity of the Government and by the violation of the September Convention on the part of the French. It is added that Prussia has pledged herself to support Italy, and, for the first time, the depression in monetary circles gives evidence that the peace of Europe is imperilled. Napoleon has proposed to submit the Roman question to a vote of the people of the Papal States; but this the Italian Government declines, as the interests of the whole of Italy are involved.

Evidently, the Italian Government is not willing to see a French army once more take up a position of permanence in Rome. It has labored to preserve the temporal power of the Pope in accordance with the September Convention, but it is not willing that France should assume a position which gives her a foothold upon Italian soil, from which she may operate at an advantage against Italy in the struggle for Rome which sooner or later must come. It charges that the entry of the French into Rome is itself a violation of the September Convention.

The vital point in the whole affair is the attitude of Prussia. Italy alone is in no condition to cope with France, but with Prussia as an ally the case is altogether different. If Italy shall at once assume high ground, and shall insist upon the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, we may be pretty sure that the Governments of Italy and Prussia are in thorough accord, and that the long-looked-for struggle between France and Prussia is about to commence. The French Emperor is not unmindful of the situation, and his intimacy with the Emperor of Austria shows that he is desirous of assistance from that quarter. This Roman affair may prove the occasion for the commencement of that great contest which, ever since the Prussian triumphs of last year, has appeared inevitable. Should that mighty struggle really begin, the fate of Rome would be one of the smallest questions involved.

Voting in Virginia.

The old fable of the wolf who charged the lamb with fouling the stream, when the lamb was drinking at the river below him, is illustrated in the bitter and vengeful curses which the Virginia Rebels and their Northern allies are heaping upon the blacks of that State for refusing at the late election to vote the conservative ticket. Because the colored citizens of Virginia would not vote to disfranchise themselves; because they would not support the very men who have ground them beneath their heels all their lives, and would gladly do it to-day if they had the power; because they would not go for a party which, not only in Virginia but all over the country, seeks to ostracize and persecute and degrade them, which treats them not as men, but as beasts; because, in a word, they chose to vote *for* a convention, and for their friends and not their enemies as members of it, forsooth they have inaugurated a "war of races," and have done divers and sundry other terrible things, for the particulars of which consult the New York *Herald*, or any other "conservative" organ. Now this is all arrant nonsense. The colored citizens of Virginia voted to hold a Convention for the framing of a Constitution and State government, and in this they showed more sense than did their opponents, who voted, in effect, to remain under a military government which they and their party are never weary of denouncing as the very acme of despotism. The election of a Convention is the starting point towards organizing a State government, and getting back into the Union. But the Rebels are determined to have all or nothing. Rather than have all the people take part in the Government, they prefer to stay under military domination.

Nor is the line distinctly drawn between the races, as the conservatives are so desirous of representing. The official returns of the vote show that 14,825 white citizens—nearly twenty per cent. of the whole number—voted *for* a Convention. This is the nucleus of a great and powerful party in Virginia. Its numbers would have been vastly larger had it not been for the social ostracism and persecution visited upon every white man who would not submit to the dictation of the old oligarchy, and who had independence enough to vote a Republican ticket.

The Convention will be held in Virginia. The radicals have a decided majority in it, and we confidently expect that they will use their power moderately and wisely. Had the conservatives the same power, they would disfranchise every colored citizen without hesitation or remorse. We don't expect a similar exhibition from the radicals. We do not desire them to follow the infamous example of Maryland in the Constitution she has just adopted by the votes of her conservatives. We expect to see a free and liberal Constitution adopted by the Virginia Convention, one which will put the conservatives to shame, and will tell upon the public sentiment of the country in favor of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. The Pennsylvania Constitution, barring its disfranchising features, is a good model, as indeed, with similar exceptions, is almost any of the old Constitutions of the Rebel States.

As to a "war of races" that is all moonshine. The old Rebel element is doing its best to bring one on, but it can't succeed as long as General Schofield is in command. The cry is raised by such papers as the *Herald* merely to affect the November elections. After they are over we shall hear no more of it.

The Two Routes to the Pacific.

It is essential to a correct knowledge of the condition of the Union Pacific Railroad as an investment, that our readers should have a distinct idea of the difference between the two routes, the merits of which are very different. One, the Union Pacific Railroad proper, has progressed with great rapidity, and, under a most able and energetic management, has already got over five hundred miles of its road laid. Of this road John J. Cisco is treasurer. The other is the Union Pacific Railroad, *Eastern Division, or Kansas Branch*, and is a very different affair. It is under the agency of Fisk & Hatch. Of its road not three hundred miles are yet constructed. It is against it that Messrs. Ross and others have applied for an attachment, because of the alleged illegality of certain of its directors' transactions. This branch is in no way connected, either in location or management, with the Union Pacific Railroad, so that its difficulties cannot in any way affect the company of which Mr. Cisco is treasurer. We would impress on our readers the difference, as the great advantage of an investment in the Union Pacific might be placed in a false light by the misfortunes of its namesake.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.*]

☞ THE COUNTERFEITERS OF FOREIGN perfumery pay but a poor compliment to the sagacity and taste of American ladies. If they expect them to buy their simulated "extracts," when Phalon's "Night-blooming Cereus"—the finest article of the kind in any country—is obtainable everywhere.—*Appleton Crescent.* It

☞ AT A REGULAR STATED MEETING of the Guardians of the Poor for the Township of Germantown, held October 31, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, Some malicious and slanderous parties did, since our last meeting, publish and circulate an anonymous circular, charging this Board with corruption and mismanagement. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the publication of said circular was a libellous and malicious slander upon this Board and its members, and the authors of the same we pronounce base, malicious falsifiers and cowards, who screen themselves behind an anonymous circular to attack the character and reputation of honest men. Void of principle or character, they do not hesitate to degrade themselves by issuing anonymous and scurrilous falsehoods against others.

By order of the Board.

WILLIAM M. TAYLOR, Secretary.

☞ TEACHERS' INSTITUTE OF PHILADELPHIA.—The Opening Lecture of the First Annual Course will be delivered at HORTICULTURAL HALL on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, by WILLIAM ROUSVILLE ALGER, of Boston.

Subject:—"The School of Life."

Choice reserved seats for the course—price, two dollars each, for sale at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street. Single tickets, without reserved seats, for sale at the Hall on the evening of the lecture—price, 35 cents each. Doors open at 6:45 P. M. Lecture to commence at 7:45 P. M. 11 4 2t

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1867.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 20, 1867. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

Persons holding Scrip Certificates can have them cashed on presentation at this Office.

11 4 5w THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

☞ THE CLINTON COAL AND IRON COMPANY will meet on WEDNESDAY next, No. 30 EXCHANGE, at 12 M. 11 4 2t*

FINE CHAMPAGNES.

WIDOW CLICQUOT.

A new invoice of the Vintage of 1865. The finest production of the Clicquot Vineyard since 1847 and 1848.

At the Agents' Prices.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
10 22thstsp] PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LITHOgraphic Engraver; also, a first-class Crayon Workman. Apply to Chicago Lithographing Company, Nos. 152 and 154 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. 11 4 3t*

$10 REWARD.—LOST—BLACK OVERCOAT, on Township Line road, Sunday, Nov. 3. Please return to No. 218 S. NINTH Street.

"IN THE HOURS OF OUR HAPPINESS and prosperity, let us remember the unfortunate and disabled soldiers who saved us a country and nationality."—LINCOLN.

GRAND POPULAR MOVEMENT
TO ERECT THE
GETTYSBURG ASYLUM
FOR
INVALID SOLDIERS,
UNDER A SPECIAL
Charter from the State of Pennsylvania,
PASSED MARCH 6, 1867.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The object of this Association is to provide, by public exertion, a National Home for our disabled soldiers, to erect an asylum for those who, in their patriotism, have served their country at the expense of their health and happiness; who in the battle for the nation's life were maimed, and are now incapable of working for their own maintenance. France has her Hotel des Invalides where rest the ashes of the great Napoleon; England, her Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the former being one of the finest architectural structures ever devoted to charity. Russia, Prussia, and in fact nearly all European countries have magnificent retreats for the unfortunate soldiers. Monarchies provide for the alleviation of the suffering caused by war, but free, prosperous Republican America has no place for her crippled and sick soldiers but the country poor-house or the sidewalks of her crowded cities. These noble patriots left happy homes to save our common country in the hour of her deep distress. We pledged to them our lasting gratitude, and now those who are dependent look to us in their utter need to redeem those pledges. They have performed their part. We enjoy the result of their sacrifices. We must not be recreant to our obligations. Let us each devote but a single dollar to this purpose, and the Gettysburg Asylum will afford the soldiers a home, and our country will be honored by the noble institution.

THE LAND HAS BEEN PURCHASED

By this Association, and Ten Thousand Dollars have already been paid towards the preservation of the battle-ground—about thirty acres (adjoining the site of General Meade's Headquarters) have been set apart for the uses of the Asylum.

LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, Oct. 28, 1867.—Having labored for three years to erect a Home for our crippled veterans, and having passed a bill for that purpose in the New York Legislature, incorporating some one hundred of our best citizens as Directors—but under which bill no action has been had, from that time to this—and knowing the great and crying necessity of the case, the shame of leaving our disabled veterans to starve or beg, I hereby most cordially indorse your enterprise, and it shall have all the aid of my tongue, pen, and influence.

Very truly yours, CHARLES G. HALPINE,
(From the Postmaster-General of the United States.)

I recommend to all Postmasters that they shall aid this truly benevolent and patriotic enterprise.

A. W. RANDALL.

Being satisfied with the integrity of your enterprise, we cheerfully consent to display your diamonds at our establishment. BROWNE & SPALDING.
October 25, 1867. Nos. 563 and 570 Broadway.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Diamond Goods, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, and other precious Stones, as described in the list, and find them all genuine.

HENLE BROS., Diamond Importers, No. 28 Maiden Lane, New York.
J. HERRMANN, Diamond Setter, No. 394 Broome street, New York.

In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree, and for the furtherance of this great object, the Association has decided to place the $300,000 worth of diamonds on public exhibition at the large Jewelry Establishment of Messrs. Browne & Spaulding, under the Metropolitan Hotel, in the city of New York. The world-renowned yacht "Henrietta" has also been purchased. The Farm of 600 acres is located in Sullivan county, N. Y., and is one of the finest stock farms in the State; has a splendid mansion, and is complete in every particular.

There will be 1,200,000 tickets issued at one dollar each, admitting the holders to both of the

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

ONE AT
IRVING HALL, NEW YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1868,
AND ONE AT
HORTICULTURAL HALL, PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22, 1868,
On which latter occasion

$641,950 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS

Will be distributed among the ticket holders, in accordance with the Charter and the following

SCHEDULE OF AWARDS.

No.		
1.	1 Grand Cash Award	$100,000
2.	1 Splendid Farm (600 acres)	60,000
3.	1 Yacht, the famous "Henrietta"	50,000
4.	1 Diamond Necklace, 48 Brilliants	30,000
5.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	25,000
6.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	21,000
7.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings	15,000
8.	1 Diamond Necklace, 28 Brilliants, Star Setting	8,000
9.	1 Diamond Necklace 29 Brilliants	7,000
10.	1 Diamond Cross, set in Silver, (large Diamonds	7,000
11.	1 Diamond Side, 15 Brilliants	6,000
12.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
13.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
14.	1 Diamond and Pearl Cameo Bracelet Brooch and Earrings	5,000
15.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	4,000
16.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
17.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
18.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
19.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch and Earrings	4,000
20.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
21.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
22.	1 Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
23.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
24.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
25.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	3,500
26.	1 Diamond Emerald Cluster Brooch	3,500
27.	1 Pearl Necklace	3,500
28.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,000
29.	1 Diamond Cross	3,000
30.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
31.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
32.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,000
33.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
34.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
35.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Studs	3,000
36.	1 Diamond Brooch (in Silver)	3,000
37.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,000
38.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
39.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
40.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,500
41.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,500
42.	1 Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,500
43.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,000
44.	1 Pearl Breastpin, Earrings and Head Ornament	2,500
45.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
46.	1 Diamond Cross	2,000
47.	1 Diamond and Emerald Ornament	2,500
48.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,000
49.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000
50.	1 Diamond Cluster Stem Ring	1,500
51.	1 Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,500
52.	1 Diamond Cross	1,000
53.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Earrings	1,500
54.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
55.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	1,500
56.	1 Diamond Bracelet	1,500
57.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
58.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	1,500
59.	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	1,500
60.	1 Choice Emerald Stud	1,500
61.	1 Single Stone Ring	1,500
62.	1 Single Stone Pin	1,500
63.	1 Cluster Brooch	1,500
64.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	1,500
65.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	800
66.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	800
67.	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
68.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet, Earrings, and Pin	800
69.	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	800
70.	1 Diamond and Ruby Three Stone Ring	800
71.	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
72.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	800
73.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Studs	800
74.	1 Gentleman's Gold Watch and Heavy Chain	800
75.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring, Star Setting	500
76.	1 Diamond and Garnet Cluster Ring	500
77.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	500
78.	1 Emerald Knob	500
79.	1 Pair Diamond and Ruby Earrings	500
80.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	400
81.	1 Diamond and Emerald Stem Pin	400
82.	1 Lady's Diamond Set Watch	400
83.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	350
84.	1 Gold Watch	340
85.	1 Diamond and Opal Ring	250
86.	1 Diamond and Single Stone Stud	150
87.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	150
88.	1 Diamond Three Stone Ring	150
89.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	150
90.	1 Pearl Scarf Pin	150
91.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	150
92.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	150
93.	1 Gentleman's Diamond and Amethyst Ring	150
94.	1 Diamond Cluster Pin	100
95.	1 Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Earrings	100
96.	1 Cameo Brooch	100
97.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	100
98.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	100
99.	1 Lady's Gold Watch	100
100.	1 Coral Brooch and Earrings	100
101.	1 Pair Garnet Sleeve Buttons	100
102.	1 Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin	50
103.	1 Emerald Scarf Pin	50
104.	1 Emerald Scarf Pin	50
105 to 1104.	One thousand copies of the Splendidly Illustrated Presentation work, entitled the "Tribute Book," at $20 each	20,000
1105 to 2104.	1000 Photograph Albums at $5 each	5,000
Also,	120,000 Cash Presents, $1 each	120,000
Making in the aggregate 122,104 Presents, valued at		$641,950

HOW TO OBTAIN TICKETS.

Orders may be sent us in registered letters or post office orders, in sums of $1 to $50, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by express, at the following

CLUB RATES:—

5 Tickets to 1 address $4 50 | 40 Tickets to 1 addr's $30 00
10 Tickets to 1 address 9 00 | 50 Tickets to 1 addr's 42 50
20 Tickets to 1 address 17 50 | 100 Tickets to 1 addr's 85 00

Address all orders and communications to $1 4 1f
"GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ASSOCIATION,
"No. 1128 CHESNUT Street, Philada., Pa."

500 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

Running West from Omaha Across the Continent,

Are Now Completed.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company have built a longer line of railroad in the last eighteen months than was ever built by any other Company in the same time, and they will continue the work with the same energy until it is completed. The Western Division is being pushed rapidly eastward from Sacramento by the Central Pacific Company of California, and it is expected that

THE ENTIRE GRAND LINE

To the Pacific will be open for business in 1870. More than one-third of the work has already been done, more than one-third of the whole line is now in running order, and more laborers are now employed upon it than ever before. More than

FORTY MILLION DOLLARS IN MONEY

Have already been expended by the two powerful companies that have undertaken the enterprise, and there is no lack of funds for its most vigorous prosecution. When the United States Government found it necessary to secure the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad to develop and protect its own interests, it gave the companies authorized to build it such ample aid as should render its speedy completion beyond a doubt. The available means of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, derived from the Government and its own stockholders, may be briefly summed up as follows:—

1.--United States Bonds,

Having thirty years to run and bearing six per cent. currency interest, at the rate of $16,000 per mile for 517 miles on the Plains; then at the rate of $48,000 per mile for 150 miles through the Rocky Mountains; then at the rate of $32,000 per mile for the remaining distance, for which the United States takes a *second lien* as security. The interest on these bonds is paid by the United States Government, which also pays the company one-half the amount of its bills in money for transporting its freight, troops, mails, etc. The remaining half of these bills is placed to the company's credit, and forms a sinking fund which may finally discharge the whole amount of this lien. The claims against the Government since April of the current year amount to four and one-half times this interest.

2.--First Mortgage Bonds.

By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the bonds issued by the Government, and *no more and only as the road progresses.* The Trustees for the bondholders are the Hon. E. D. Morgan, U. S. Senator from New York, and the Hon. Oakes Ames, Member of the U. S. House of Representatives, who are responsible for the delivery of these bonds to the Company in accordance with the terms of the law.

3.--The Land Grant.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has a land grant or absolute donation from the Government of 12,800 acres to the mile on the line of the road, which will not be worth less than $1 50 per acre at the lowest valuation.

4.--The Capital Stock.

The authorized capital of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is $100,000,000, of which over $5,000,000 have been paid on the work already done.

THE MEANS SUFFICIENT TO BUILD THE ROAD.

Contracts for the entire work of building 914 miles of first-class railroad west from Omaha, comprising much of the most difficult mountain work, and embracing every expense except surveying, have been made with responsible parties (who have already finished over 500 miles) at the average rate of sixty-eight thousand and fifty-eight dollars ($68,038) per mile. This price includes all necessary shops for construction and repairs of cars, depots, stations, and all other incidental buildings, and also locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, and other requisite rolling stock, to an amount that shall not be less than $4000 per mile. Allowing the cost of the remaining one hundred and eighty-six of the eleven hundred miles assumed to be built by the Pacific Company to be $40,000 per mile,

The Total Cost of Eleven Hundred Miles will be as follows:—

914 miles, at $68,038	$62,205,012
186 miles, at $90,000	16,740,000
Add discounts on bonds, surveys, etc	4,500,000
Amount	$83,445,012

As the United States Bonds are equal to money, and the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds have a ready market, we have as the

Available Cash Resources for Building Eleven Hundred Miles:—

United States Bonds	$29,328,000
First Mortgage Bonds	29,328,000
Capital Stock paid in on the work now done	5,089,750
Land Grant, 14,080,000 acres, at $1 50 per acre	21,120,000
Total	$85,145,750

The Company have ample facilities for supplying any deficiency that may arise in means for construction. This may be done wholly or in part by additional subscriptions to capital stock.

Active inquiry has already been made for a portion of these lands, and arrangements are now proposed to offer a part of them for sale. While their whole value will not be available for some years to come they will remain a very important source of revenue to the Company. The lands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company are selling at from $6 to $12 per acre, and other land-grant companies in the West are receiving equal prices for similar properties.

FUTURE BUSINESS.

The most skeptical have never expressed a doubt that when the Union Pacific Railroad is finished, the immense business that must flow over it, as the only railroad connecting the two grand divisions of the North American continent, will be one of the wonders of railway transportation; and as it will have no competitor, it can always charge remunerative rates. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, of New York, is now running a regular line of its splendid steamers between San Francisco and China and Japan, which is doubtless the pioneer of other lines that will traverse the Pacific Ocean laden with the teas, spices, and other products of Eastern Asia. Excepting some very heavy or bulky articles of comparatively low values, shortness of time decides the direction of freights, and most of these cargoes will find their natural transit over the Union Pacific Railroad.

It is quite within bounds to say that its traffic will be limited only by the capacity of the line, and that no other road will find a *double track* so necessary. California and Oregon must not only be supplied with means of transport for their passengers, mail, treasure, and other freights, but the inhabitants of Dakotah, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, and Montana will communicate with the older States almost entirely by this road. It will be the avenue to all the great mining district, which is only waiting this ready means of communication to receive a population that will develop its vast mineral and other resources, and which, of itself, would furnish ample business for a railway line.

EARNINGS FROM WAY BUSINESS.

While the through business of the Company will be amply remunerative, it is still in the future, but the local business on the part of the road in operation has been most satisfactory.

During the quarter ending July 31, an average of 325 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad was in operation. The Superintendent's report shows the following result:—

EARNINGS.

Passengers, Freight, Telegraph, and Mails	$723,375 54
Transportation of Contractors' Materials and men	479,283 41
Total	$1,203,658 95

EXPENSES.

Fuel, Repairs, Offices, Conductors, Trains, etc	$395,850 92
NET EARNINGS to balance	807,808 03
Total	$1,203,658 95

The net operating expenses on the commercial business for the quarter were $237,976 50. The account for the *commercial business* stands as follows:—

Earnings for May, June, and July	$623,775 61
Expenses " " "	237,966 80
Net Profit	$385,789 01

The amount of Bonds the Company can issue on 325 miles, at $16,000 per mile, is $5,200,000. Interest in gold, three months, at 6 per cent., on this sum, is $78,000; add 40 per cent. premium, to correspond with currency earnings, is $109,200—showing that the net earnings for this quarter were *more than four times the interest* on the First Mortgage Bonds on this length of road.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Whose principal is so amply provided for, and whose interest is so thoroughly secured, must be classed among the *safest* investments.

THEY PAY SIX PER CENT. IN GOL,

And are offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, and accrued interest at Six Per Cent. in currency from July 1.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over 15 per cent. cheaper, and at the current rate of premium on gold pay

Over Nine Per Cent. Interest.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street.
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 4 S. Third street.
J. E. LEWARS & CO., S. Third street.
THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.

In Wilmington, Delaware, by
R. R. ROBINSON & CO.

And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, and by the
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, 7 Nassau st.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, 5 Wall st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers 33 Wall st.

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained on application. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER.
NEW YORK.
October 28, 1867. 11 1 4t6

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

HO! FOR THE
GREAT SAFE TESTS,

ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6,
AT TOWER AND TWENTY-FIRST STS.,
(Above Arch.)

THE FIRE-PROOF TEST BETWEEN LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE, AND EVANS & WATSON'S,

With the Boston Steam Patent, will be the most thorough, as well as the most powerful, ever made in this country.

THE BURGLAR PROOF TESTS

Between Lillie's and all competitors is designed to far surpass any burglar test ever made in this or any other country. It will be strictly a scientific test, and every man (who can) that has valuables to preserve from fire or to protect from burglars, should not fail to be present and see and judge for himself, and not not rely upon the representations of interested parties.

The Burning will begin at 8 o'clock A. M.

COME ONE, COME ALL, to the GREAT SAFE TESTS.

M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 639 ARCH Street.

P. S.—Should the weather be unfavorable, the tests will be made the first fair day thereafter. 11 4 2t

RHEUMATISM

RHEUMATISM.
Positively a Certain Cure.
NO QUACK MEDICINE.
NO IODIDE, POTASSA, COLCHICUM, OR MERCURY.

DR. J. P. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALIGIA.
USED INWARDLY. USED INWARDLY.

A legal guarantee given, stating exact quantity warranted to cure, or money refunded.

The only Permanent Rheumatic Cure prepared by a regular physician in America. It is warranted not injurious.

Best Philadelphia physicians prescribe it, and cured by it. Among them Dr. Walton, No. 154 North Seventh street.

Best lawyers and judges cured by it. Among them Hon. Judge Lee, Camden, opposite Philadelphia.

An Alderman of the city cured by it—His Honor Alderman Comly, Twenty-third Ward.

And thousands of certificates endorse its curative power, and its discovery was truly a modern miracle.

Prepared by Dr. FITLER, one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians. Principal Offices,

No. 29 South FOURTH St.,

Between MARKET and CHESNUT, Philada., and No. 704 Broadway, N. Y.

Advice and consultations free of charge, daily. All orders and inquiries by mail answered. 7 29mwsw 1tsp

HIGHEST PREMIUM AWARDED FOR
BLANK BOOKS,
BY THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS,
No. 339 CHESNUT Street,

Blank Book Manufacturers, Steam Power Printers, and Stationers.

A full assortment of BLANK BOOKS AND COUNTING HOUSE STATIONERY constantly on hand. 11 4 mwfsm

BETHLEHEM
OAT AND BUCKWHEAT MEAL.

Since 1793 the undersigned have been the exclusive Agents, and will remain such, of the original "BETHLEHEM OAT MEAL," manufactured at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, for upwards of eighty years, in the *old Mill owned by the Moravians.*

The care taken in the preparation of this article has acquired for it an enviable and well-earned reputation in its adaptation to FAMILY and MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

The introduction of an article purporting to be the "Bethlehem Oat Meal" renders this explanation necessary.

We also are the Agents of the celebrated "BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT MEAL."

JORDAN & BROTHER,
No. 209 N. THIRD Street,
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1867. 11 2mwfsw

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,

Rockhill & Wilson,
Continental Hall,
At the Corner,
At Tower Hall,
At Tower Hall,
At Tower Hall.

Our stock is manufactured with especial care for this season's sales. *We defy competition in extent and variety of assortment, and in style, fit, and make of goods. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sales cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } ROCKHILL & WILSON, TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 606 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SHALL NATURE BE SUSTAINED?—To give debilitating medicines to the weak is about as sensible as it would be to try to help a man to his feet by kicking him when he was down.

That sort of practice is going out of fashion. It has filled so many graveyards that people no longer believe in it.

If those who are not strong by nature expect to avoid the attacks of disease, they must endeavor to acquire the vigor necessary to resist it.

How is this to be done? Common sense suggests by the use of invigorating medicine.

The great object is to STRENGTHEN THE SYSTEM WITHOUT EXCITING IT.

This object is accomplished by the judicious use of the most potent and genial of all vegetable tonics and alteratives, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Many valuable properties are combined in this preparation. It improves the appetite and renders digestion easy and perfect.

It gives steadiness to the nerves, induces a healthy natural flow of bile; prevents constipation without unduly purging the bowels; gently stimulates the circulation, and, by promoting a vigorous condition of the physical system, promotes, also, that cheerfulness which is the truest indication of a well-balanced condition of all the animal powers.

Summer leaves both the body and the mind more or less exhausted. Now is the time to recruit them, and thus forestall the malarious fevers and other complaints which prostrate so many thousands every Fall.

THANKSGIVING IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Proclamation.—Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:—From the creation of the world, or, more properly speaking, since Adam and Eve moved away from their country residence in the Garden of Eden, their children have needed clothes, and since, in our day, such convenient and desirable Ready-made Clothing Houses as Charles Stokes & Co's, under the Continental, exists, it becomes us to express our thanks for such blessings by immediate and large purchases of these needful things at this establishment.

By order of the Governor.

A SINGLE DOLLAR invested in aid of the Riverside Institute may secure a present worth of itself a fortune. Many such are among the $300,000 worth of presents to be distributed in aid of this charitable cause.

A SURE REMEDY for Chills and Fever. AYER'S AGUE CURE never fails.

THOUSANDS OF WORTHY PERSONS require medical aid who find it burdensome to always pay the physician's fee. Such may select one of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, and, for a comparative trifle, thus obtain the prescription of one of the best practitioners in the country.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hortter Twentieth and Green streets; John Bley, Frankford road; Rocks, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Hickman, No. 336 South Second street; Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3120 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

REMEMBER THE WOUNDED SOLDIER.—We would call the attention of all patriotic citizens to the card of the Manager of the Gettysburg Asylum for Invalid Soldiers, in another column. A new plan of operations has been adopted, by which success is assured if the citizens sustain the managers in their laudable efforts. We feel confident that the scheme is worthy of patronage, and that it will be faithfully carried out we have no hesitation in positively predicting. The distribution of prizes to take place at the grand concert and horticultural Hall on Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1868. In order that everybody may contribute to this noble, patriotic enterprise, the tickets have been placed at the low price of one dollar each. They may be obtained at No. 1126 Chesnut street.

BRONCHITIS—The usual symptoms of this disease are Cough, Soreness of the Lungs or Throat, Hoarseness, Difficulty or Breathing, Hectic Fever, a Spitting of Phlegm or Matter, and sometimes Blood. It is an inflammation of the fine skin lining the inside of the whole of the Wind Tubes or Air Vessels which run through every part of the Lungs. Jayne's Expectorant immediately suppresses the Cough, Pain, Inflammation, Fever, and Difficulty of Breathing; produces a free and easy expectoration, and effects a speedy cure. Sold by all Druggists.

LACE CURTAINS—Nottingham and Muslin Curtains, Window Shades, Piano and Table Covers, closing out at cost. KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO., No. 723 Chesnut street.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF CURTAIN GOODS, Window Shades, and Piano and Table Covers, in this city, is now being sold out at cost, at No. 723 Chesnut street.

NO GOODS RESERVED.—We offer all our large stock of Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Furniture Coverings, etc, etc., at cost, until January 1.

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO., No. 723 Chesnut st.

LACE CURTAINS.—1000 pairs elegant real Lace Curtains at greatly reduced prices; selling low because they were purchased at auction to sell close. Great variety and bargains in Curtains at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

M. SHOEMAKER & Co., No. 1024 Chesnut street, are now opening an elegant assortment of Misses' and Children's Millinery. Also, a full line of Children's Clothing for boys, girls, infants, and misses, in the latest styles.

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The finest Chocolate for table use, manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works, Stephen F. Whitman, office and store No. 1210 Market street.

BEDDING AND FURNITURE RE-UPHOLSTERED.—Carpets laid, and upholstering of any description done immediately. *Workmen always ready* at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS, superior to any made in this city, fresh daily at A. W. Holt's Caramel Depot, No. 10 9 Walnut street.

UPHOLSTERING.—For promptness, good workmanship, and low prices, apply at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

ONLY $1 for a beautiful Photo-Miniature, at B. F. Reimer's Photograph Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Six cards, or one large picture, $1.

LACE CURTAINS.—Now is the time to buy Curtains, great bargains, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS IN PRICES.
Fall and Winter Underwear,
Fall and Winter Underwear,
Fall and Winter Underwear.
McINTIRE & BROTHERS, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, No. 510 Minor street.

Unusual Inducements! (repeated)

We now offer an immense stock of New Clothing for Men's and Boys' Fall and Winter wear, made in the most careful manner, and of materials bought in first hands, at ruinous prices to the manufacturers.

Remember This tells the whole story.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE.
OAK HALL,
ON THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

MARRIED.

CONWAY—ROSSITER.—On the 29th ultimo, by Rev Dr. Karsner, Mr. WILLIAM CONWAY to Miss MARIA F. ROSSITER, both of Valley Forge, Chester county, Pa.

DIED.

ATLEE.—On the morning of the 2d instant, ANNA L., wife of Edwin A. Atlee, and daughter of Peter Ihrie, Esq., of Easton, Pa.

Funeral from the residence of her husband, No. 817 Franklin street, on the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

BIGLEY.—On the 2d instant, MARGARET A., wife of Dennis Bigley, aged 27 years 9 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Blessed Virgin's Sodality of St. Malachi's Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1236 Mervine street, on Tuesday afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

CAVEN.—On the evening of the 2d instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH CAVEN, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 1924 Brandywine street.

CRAFT.—On Seventh-day, the 2d instant, GEORGE CRAFT, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, Edwin Craft, over Greenwich, N. J., on Fourth day, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will meet the 8 o'clock train from Philadelphia at Woodbury.

DOWNING.—Suddenly, on November 3, CHARLES DOWNING, aged 52 years.

The friends of the family, also the members of Washington Council, No. 5, O. U. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 918 N. Front street, on Wednesday, the 6th instant, at 2 o'clock.

SNYDER.—On Sunday, November 3d, instant, in Pottsville, Pa., ADA, eldest daughter of George W. and Isabella C. Snyder.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, on Wednesday afternoon, the 6th instant.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Proceedings of the Late Session of the Philadelphia Baptist Association, at Wilmington, Del.

We are indebted to Horatio Gates Jones, Esq., the Clerk of the Philadelphia Baptist Association, for a beautifully printed copy of the minutes of the 160th Session of the Association, which was held in the Second Baptist Church of Wilmington, Delaware, on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of October. As many of the churches embraced within the bounds of this Association are located in Philadelphia, we present the following abstract of the proceedings of the session:—

The following recapitulates the leading features of the Church:—

Whole number of churches	61
Ordained ministers	84
Pastors	54
Churches without pastors	11
Licentiates	12
Additions during the year:—	
By baptism	909
" letter	402
" experience	91
" restoration	44
Total	1586
Diminutions during the year:—	
By letter	720
" excision	177
" exclusion	196
" death	151
Total	1244
Total membership, 1867	16,565
" " 1866	15,897
Increase	668

In the following table are given the names of the different churches, the date of their constitution, and other interesting facts:—

NAME OF CHURCH.	Date of Constitution.	Total Membership.	Scholars in Sunday Schools.	Volumes in Library.
Lower Dublin	1688	252	224	900
*Great Valley	1714	158	162	250
Brandywine	1715	127	260	1500
Montgomery	1719	181	92	350
Spruce Street, Philadelphia	1746	482	500	1950
New Britain	1754	261	168	1000
Hilltown	1781	80	61	200
Merion	1789	91	81	196
Roxborough	1789	282	332	650
Second Church, Philadelphia	1803	563	495	1300
Blockley, "	1804	272	200	1100
Lower Merion	1808	231	70	500
Third Church, Philadelphia	1809	518	300	500
First African, Philadelphia	1809	323	135	700
Hephzibah	1810	224	75	350
Lower Providence	1810	140	100	600
*Fourth Church, Philadelphia	1817	897	500	1201
Fifth Church, Philadelphia	1821	538	1030	1000
Goshen	1825	54	60	450
*Bethesda	1827	39	45	180
Oak street (colored), West Philadelphia	1827	131	40	350
Ridley	1830	87	77	400
Union (colored), Philadelphia	1832	389	62	150
Glen Run	1832	108	88	500
Newtown	1832	118	62	200
Chesnut Hill, Philadelphia	1834	220	121	387
Valley Forge	1834	25	82	365
Upper Mt. Bethel	1834	104	.....	.....
Second Church, Wilmington	1835	414	420	700
Easton	1837	95	100	600
Tenth Church, Philadelphia	1838	934	648	1200
*Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia	1838	242	185	800
Eleventh Church, Philadelphia	1838	513	423	934
First Colored, Washington, D. C.	1839	651	150	150
Baltimore	1839	134	300	900
Twenty-first Church, Philadelphia	1841	234	176	800
*Calvary, Philadelphia	1842	334	280	1000
Passyunk, Philadelphia	1842	40	90	300
*Shiloh (col'd), Philadelphia	1842	404	150	400
Coleraine	1842	112	150	300
First Church, West Philadelphia	1842	408	610	1323
Beakleyville	1843	56	120	175
Caernarvon	1844	25	111	300
*Broad Street, Philadelphia	1844	559	455	1634
*Pottsville	1847	215	165	900
Tabernacle, Philadelphia	1848	444	645	1700
First German, Philadelphia	1844	205	300	600
Point Pleasant	1849	193	300	1200
Dover, Del	1852	24	21	100
Upland	1852	143	300	500
Spring Garden, Philadelphia	1855	404	400	500
First German, Wilmington	1856	68	90	500
Bloomsburg, West Philadelphia	1859	226	397	900
Allentown	1859	50	98	700
Mariners', Philadelphia	1859	305	200	240
Mount Zion, Philadelphia	1859	169	380	570
*Minersville	1840	60	120	550
3d Church (col'd), Washington, D.C.	1858	612	75	146
Chester	1863	83	200	400
2d Freedmen's, Alexandria	1864	765	226	100
Delaware avenue Wilmington	1865	98	205	646
2d Ch., Germantown, Philadelphia	1866	92	306	608
Memorial, Philadelphia	1867	200	350	250
Plymouth, Delaware	1867	26	.....	.....
4th (col'd), Washington, D.C.	1868	225	.....	.....

[*The churches marked thus (*) are at present without a pastor. The last three named were admitted into the Association at the recent session.]

The following are the totals of the Sunday School statistics:—

Whole number of Schools	92
Number of Officers	339
Number of Teachers	1,441
Number of Scholars	14,550
Number of Baptisms	375
Volumes in Libraries	40,068

The Treasurer of the Ministers' and Widows' Fund presented a report, showing the receipts of the year to have been $779.35, with a balance of $308.35. The permanent investments of the fund now amount to $4,357.88.

The following shows the extent of the Association at intervals of ten years, since the opening of the present century:—

Year.	Churches.	Baptisms.	Members.	Year.	Churches.	Baptisms.	Members.
1810.....	35	240	2626	1850.....	63	691	10,029
1820.....	45	277	4278	1860.....	58	705	11,871
1830.....	53	163	3038	1865.....	62	1184	13,999
1840.....	122	90	2670	1866.....	63	2139	15,897
1860.....	37	1016	6633	1867.....	65	999	16,565

The following is the programme for next year:—

The Association will meet on the first Tuesday of October, 1868, at 2 o'clock, with the Calvary Baptist Church of Philadelphia.

Brother J. M. Pendleton will preach the Introductory Sermon, and Brother G. A. Peltz to be the alternate.

Brother G. W. Anderson will preach the Doctrinal Sermon from Romans vi, 2, on the subject of "Death unto Sin and Life unto God." Brother Kendall Brooks to be the alternate.

Brother G. W. Folwell will write the Circular Letter.

SERIOUS CUTTING AFFRAY.—Last night Patrick McVeigh, James Kane and James O'Neil, were all in a tavern on Nicetown lane, near what is familiarly termed "Hard Corners," or the "new turnpike." While there drinking—the old story—they commenced quarrelling, during which O'Neil was stabbed seven times in the breast, some of the wounds being frightful and will probably prove fatal. As soon as the stabbing was done, the participants fled, but had not gone far before they were arrested by Officers Short and Beever. They were taken to the Station House and locked up, though at present it is not known which one did the cutting. O'Neil, soon after being stabbed, became insensible, and in that condition was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital by Sergeant Cameron and Officer McClure. This morning O'Neil was in the same condition, but hopes were entertained of his recovery. Such cases as this are nightly occurrences in our city, and are almost entirely caused in the same manner, by drinking and fighting.

BIRDS OF PREY.—An official descent was made yesterday by the officers of the Fifth District upon that notorious precinct known as Boyer's Court, leaving removed several obstacles to the peace and quietude of the neighborhood, they entered a *habitat* for disorderly characters, at No. 8, and arrested the chief evil spirit, Martha Mack. Another inmate, Maria Tafford, was charged with robbing a man of $8, and she was also placed in custody. Alderman Tunison committed the first for keeping a disreputable house in default of $1000 bail, and the latter in default of a like amount for robbery.

GENERAL L. C. BAKER.—This gentleman is still in Philadelphia, superintending the sale of his work upon the "History of the Secret Service," which has proved a very profitable enterprise. An item going the rounds of the papers to the effect that General Baker has been imprisoned, and has been released to testify before a Special Congressional Committee, is entirely unfounded in fact, and was first published for the purpose of injuring the character and business of General Baker.

THE REVENUE RETURNS OF THE FIFTH DISTRICT.—The following tables show the operations of the Internal Revenue Department of the Fifth Collection District of this State, embracing the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth Wards of Philadelphia, and the county of Bucks.

The assessments of the year 1867 amounted to the following sums:—

Incomes	$207,332'55
2962 Licenses (special taxes)	40,661'00
78 Carriages at $10 each	780'00
146 Carriages, at $6 each	876'00
243 Watches, at $2 each	486'00
2278 Watches, at $1 each	2278'00
52,268 oz. silver plate, at 5 cents each	2613'40
6 oz. gold plate, at 20 cents each	1'20
75 Billard Tables, at $10 each	750'00
Penalty	25
Total	$254,733'20

The amount of tax assessed in the different portions of the district was as follows:—

	22d Ward.	23d Ward.	25th Ward.	Bucks County.
Incomes	$143,426'80	$28,909'55	$16,358'80	$18,547 80
Licenses	6,820'00	7,600 00	6,370'00	20,414 00
Carriages	738'00	134'00	116'00	118'00
Watches	1,236'00	281'00	163 00	881 00
Silver Plate	1'945'50	314'75	119'55	232 90
Gold Plate	8'00	.....	.....	.....
Bill'd Tables	200'00	50'00	.....	25
Total	$154,502'30	$36,910'30	$23,126'35	$40,163'65

The following presents a comparison of the lists for the past three years:—

Ward.	1867.	1866.	1865.
Twenty-second Ward	$154,502'30	$324,389'57	$438,196'43
Twenty-third Ward	36,940'36	55,603'64	77,170'67
Twenty-fifth Ward	23,126'95	35,528'12	35,715'33
Bucks county	40,163'85	59,256 13	83,152'90
Total	$254,733'20	$474,977'46	$632,185'33

During the present year no taxes have been paid to the Collector by banks and similar corporations. The amount paid in 1865 was $21,058 52, and in 1866 it was $12,883 28. The total assessments for the past three years were, in 1865, $1,226,222 46; in 1866, $1,090,314'50; and in 1867, $ 24,94'28.

The following presents the total of all assessments made in the District since September 1, 1862, including taxes paid by banks and corporations directly to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:—

Sept. 1, 1862, to June 30, 1863		1864	$378,105 65
July 1, 1863,	"	1864	766,454'84
" 1864,	"	1865	1,269,222'56
" 1865,	"	1866	1,090,302 50
" 1866,	"	1867	724,911 24
Total			$4,189,403'78

A DEMORALIZED SET OF CORNER-LOUNGERS.—Sunday night universally is the signal for the gathering of a motley crowd of young and old corner-loungers at Cadwalader and Jefferson streets, who insult the passers-by, swear terribly, quarrel regularly, and, in fact, make the corner almost a Pandemonium, so that the inhabitants are constantly annoyed. The officers of the Tenth District determined last night to break up this throng, but were roundly cursed and told to go away and mind their business. The officers then commenced work, and the bullies of the crowd, and a fight ensued. During this a pistol was fired at the policemen, but without effect; brickbats were handled, clubs were used, and a row of no second-rate commenced. One of the officers was knocked down and badly beaten. At the height of the trouble, one James Burns, sleeping in a house near by, was awakened, came out in his shirt sleeves and commenced, as alleged, to use a billy. More officers coming, the following persons were arrested:—John Mallon, Joseph McAleary, and John West, who were committed by Alderman Shoemaker in default of $1000 each, and Burns in $1500.

A REBELLIOUS SPIRIT.—It is said that during the late civil strife Maria Sinclair, alias Mary Buck, etc., was a spy in the Rebel ranks, and sought to inspire her male companions with enthusiasm for the common cause of Southern rights and chivalry. Be this as it may, we record her last public transaction. Having lived in quiet with a neighboring female until patience ceased to be a virtue, she started out last Saturday with the full intention of "whaling" somebody. She met her hated rival, and pitched in, and for a time a series of masterly female movements, gouging, punching, pulling hair, and burying finger nails into opponent's face, enlivened the vicinity of Second and Spruce streets. She was arrested and with bad grace started right back to "mash" her foe, which she did in style. She was arrested and sent below by Alderman Morrow.

THE CHOLERA AT THE NAVY YARD.—Since Tuesday morning last there have been no deaths from cholera on board the United States hospital ship Sassacus, lying off the Navy Yard. The surgeons report this morning that there are but three men now under treatment for the disease, all of them being convalescent and certain of complete recovery within a couple of days. The total number of deaths from the epidemic was but thirty, a small number when it is compared with the number of those who were exposed to the contagion under the most perilous circumstances.

THE WHISKY WAR.—On Saturday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, Revenue Inspector Henry L. Tagert arrested an unpretending two-story shanty at No. 1829 Market street, ostensibly occupied as an eating and drinking saloon, but supposed to be the location of an illicit whisky still. After scaling several fences the officer found a shed in the rear, which, to all appearances, had recently harbored a still. That article had been removed, however, and nothing remained save two tubs of yeast and a few empty barrels.

ROBBERY OF SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.—On Saturday night, Edward Carns entered the saloon of F. W. Hill, at No. 1029 Ridge avenue. During the general jollification which on that evening is to be had in every popular "bier and sauer wein house," it is alleged that Carns stole $75 belonging to Hill. The suspected one was arrested, and held in custody by Alderman Massey, in $1000 bail, to answer at a further hearing. Bill was for a long time a prisoner at Auderronville.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—This morning, at an early hour, Thomas Maddon was found in the cellar of a new house on Haverford road, above Twenty-seventh street, dead. When last seen, on Sunday morning, he was intoxicated, and it is supposed he wandered into this unfinished house, and making a misstep, fell through the rafters on the stone covering the cellar, and was instantly killed. He leaves no family, and lately boarded on Lancaster pike road.

A STEALER OF SOAP AND CANDLES.—Officer Tyson getting a glimpse of Matthew Logan, who was making off quickly with a box of soap and candles (the booty of a felonious foraging expedition) along Frankford road, near Girard avenue, immediately gave chase, and overhauled the vicious Logan, at no great distance from his starting point. Alderman Senix held the confiscator in $500 bail to answer at Court.

"THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC" is the name of a new family paper recently started to fill the place of the *Sunday Press*. The enterprise is a dangerous one, but we know the publishers, Messrs. Dunkle, Hales, & Co., to be men of energy, experience and taste, and judging from yesterday's *Republic*, we should feel secure in predicting success. The *Republic* is brimful of good things from the best writers in the country.

VIOLATING THE LAW.—John Smith, with others, it is alleged, ran a hose carriage on the walk at Eighteenth and Walnut streets yesterday. He is also charged with interfering with the officers who attempted to stop this nuisance. He was taken in custody, and held in default of bail by Alderman Tunison.

ABUSIVE.—Christopher Thornton was yesterday arrested for being drunk, disorderly, and pugilistic. When officer Primer arrested him he resisted, beat the officer, and tore his clothes, but nevertheless was placed in confinement. Alderman Maule held him in $1000 bail to answer.

CAUGHT IN A BELT.—John Apple, aged forty-five years, while working in Davis & Fidler's spoke factory, at the corner of Front and Canal streets, was caught in the belting and very seriously injured. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

KILLED.—A little boy named George White, aged twelve years, was crushed between two cars, near Wissahickon, on Saturday afternoon, and died soon after. The Coroner will hold an inquest.

ROBBERY.—The confectionery store of Herman Cruger, No. 728 Passyunk road, was entered during Saturday night, and robbed of a gold watch and about $100 in money.

CORRUNDUM KNIFE HONES—A NEW AND, we believe, superior article. This material has long been in use among cutlers, dentists, etc., for it is first grit in grinding and polishing of metals and tools. Also, Porcelain Table Steels, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

GROUND UP, SHARPENED, HANDLED, and ready for use, you may find Chisels, Gouges, and Planes, at the store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

MINCING KNIVES, CHOPPING TRAYS and Bowls, Sausage or Mince Meat Machines, small Choppers and Cleavers, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chesnut street. [6 6

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 7 S. SIXTH Street. 4 11 6mspl

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by J. L. CAPEN, at No. 722 CHESNUT Street. 8 28wamsp

PHILADELPHIA STEAM PASTE COMpany's Flour Paste Manufactory, back of No. 10 FETTER'S Lane. Bookbinders, Paper Box Makers, Trunk Makers, and all who want a superior article of Paste CHEAP, will find it to their interest to use it. Sold in large or small quantities. 11 4 6t*

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 1867. The Directors have declared a dividend of NINE PER CENT. clear of taxes, payable on demand. 11 4 6t B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 200 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 6p

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Firm of PANCOAST & WARNOCK, late Auctioneers, No. 240 MARKET Street, have made an assignment to the undersigned for the benefit of their creditors. All persons indebted to the said Firm will make payment, and those having claims present them to JOSIAH NEELY, Assignee, No. 240 MARKET Street. Philadelphia, October 30, 1867. 11 1 3t*

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Devar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others. Sole Agents, I. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 420 COMMERCE Street. 9 9

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use—also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions. Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. P. J. JORDAN, No. 420 PEAR Street, Below Third and Walnut and Dock. 11 7 6p

BALTIMORE IMPROVED BASE BURNING FIRE-PLACE HEATER, WITH Magazine and Illuminating Doors. The most Cheerful and Perfect Heater in Use. To be had Wholesale and Retail of J. S. CLARK, No. 1008 MARKET Street, Phila. 10 21 1mdp

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Gen. Grant and Secretary Welles.

The Philadelphia Custom House Troubles.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, NOV. 4.

General Grant's Report.

Grant is busily engaged on his annual report, and declines receiving visitors this morning.

Secretary Welles Sick.

Secretary Welles has been confined to his house for two days past with fever. On Friday last he attended Cabinet meeting, but stopped only a few minutes. He complained of feeling unwell and immediately afterwards was taken ill, and has remained so ever since.

Philadelphia Custom House.

The Philadelphia Custom House matters are not settled yet. It is expected that more discharges will be ordered soon, as there are still a number of officers employed there whose services can be dispensed with in the opinion of the special agent now examining the Institution. A combination is about being formed looking to the appointment of Charles Hurley (at present appraiser in the Philadelphia Custom House) to the Collectorship of the Port. It seems settled that a determined warfare will be made upon Collector Cake after Congress meets.

Mr. Charles W. Carrigan to Have a Place

Among the *on dits* circulating here is one that Charles W. Carrigan has been promised by a high functionary the position of Revenue Agent at Philadelphia, now held by John Miller, in the event of the New York election going Democratic; and Carrigan, it is understood, has gone to New York to make speeches in favor of the Democracy, and if they win this is to be his reward.

There is a powerful influence brought to bear against Miller, and last week N. P. Sawyer, of the Pittsburg *Republic*, was here opposing him on the ground that Miller had interfered with some of his friends at Pittsburg, who are inspectors of coal oil, as Miller's jurisdiction extends over the whole State, and Sawyer is jealous of any interference with his little arrangements in that part of the State. Sawyer is the head and front of the Johnson party west of the Alleghenies.

Fire and Robbery.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 4.—A dwelling on the Poor House farm, in West Concord, was set on fire last night, and during the alarm the keeper's trunk was broken open and robbed of $700. The building burned was of little value.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 112¼@112¾.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 108¾@108¾.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 105¾@105¾.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 106¼@106¼.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107¼@107¾.
United States 5 20s, 1867, 107¼@107¾.
United States 10-40s, 109¾@109¾.
June and July 7-30s, 105¼@105¾. Market dull.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—The November term of the Court commenced this morning, his Honor Judge Peirce presiding. The Grand Jury formed is very small, consisting of only eighteen gentlemen. Colonel Fitzgerald was appointed foreman. The Judge charged the Jury concerning their duties, and called their particular attention to the subject of lotteries. He spoke of them as evils most pernicious to society and as existing in the shape of library companies and gift associations, ostensibly for the relief of disabled soldiers, soldiers' orphans and widows, being in reality only schemes for the benefit of private individuals; he remarked that a case of this kind, charging the maintenance of a gambling house, had been tried in this Court during the September term, and the defendant had been convicted, but it was a rare occurrence, and he did not know that any case charging the offense would be brought to the notice of the jury, though should it, he would request that they should give it special attention. The Grand Jury were dismissed to their room in charge of Officers Barber and Stafford.

Owen Litter was charged with assault and battery upon Abel McAllindan, an old man of seventy years. Mr. McAllindan said he had no business. Didn't keep a store, but paid $15 a year for a license to sell buckets of coal. He was one day unloading his cart wheels, and the defendant came along and kicked the wheel into the gutter. He then went away, and soon came back, and struck the old gentleman twice on the head.

There was no evidence whatever to contradict this, and the jury acquitted, but ordered the defendant to pay the costs.

Immediately upon the rendition of this verdict the Judge said that the evidence in the case was sufficient to have warranted a conviction, and would justify him in holding him in security. He therefore ordered him to enter bail in $500 to keep the peace.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—Albert H. Smith vs. Benjamin Sharp, Elihu Roberts, and Israel H. Johnson, Executors of John Sharp, dec'd. An action to recover for services rendered in the capacity of a physician. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $167 50.

Robert O'Lowery vs. John Dick. An action to recover rent for a portion of Eastwick Park, rented for the purpose of raising beans. The defense alleged that when the place was rented it was agreed that the rent should be paid if the water in the basin did not overflow its banks so as to injure the crop; and that the water did overflow the banks and cause damage to the beans. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—Richards & Robbins vs. Aldrich, Yerkes & Carey. An action on book account. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Allison.—The feigned issue list was taken up to-day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY.—Judge Cadwalader.—E. & C. Stokes vs. John D. Sontag.—An issue to try whether or not Mr. Sontag, the defendant, is a bankrupt, or whether he has committed an act of bankruptcy. It was alleged that he, contemplating bankruptcy, fraudulently made way with and disposed of a large lot of skins, he being a tanner, before filing his petition. On trial. John V. Creely for plaintiffs; Gustavus Remak for defendant.

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FINE ARTS.

We beg to announce that we will open, during the next two wee

MERLIN.

Merlin, the great magician,
Quelled by a woman's hand,
Lies under the mighty oak trees
In the forest of Broceliande.

The fever of life comes never
To fret his poet brain;
He has slept a thousand years, and shall sleep
A thousand years again.

Dews fall soft on the turf there,
Young birds twitter above;
Merlin sleeps; and surely sleep
Is better than aught save love.

Merlin sleeps, while the winters
Freeze and the summers bloom.
And the old oaks whisper softly,
"He is here till the Day of Doom."

He has no letters to answer,
He has no debts to pay,
No books shall he write, no journal read,
'Twixt this and the Judgment Day.

O, happy, happy Merlin,
Afar in the forest deep!
To thee alone of the sons of men
Gave a woman the gift of sleep.

SERVANTS.

The current number of the *North American Review* has the following concerning servants:

Our ancestors were harassed as much as we by the difficulties of domestic service. In a country where land might be had for the asking, it was not easy to keep hold of servants brought over from England. Emanuel Downing, always the hard, practical man, would find a remedy in negro slavery. "A warr with the Narraganasett," he writes to Winthrop in 1645, "is verie considerable to this plantation, ffor I doubt whither it be not synne in us, having power in our hands, to suffer them to maynteyne the worship of the devill which their paw wawes often doe; 2lie, If upon a just warre the Lord should deliver them into our hands, we might easily have men, woemen & children enough to exchange for Moores, which wilbe more gaynefull piliadge for us than wee conceive, for I doe not see how wee can thrive until wee gett into a stock of slaves sufficient to doe all our buisenes, for our children's children will hardly see this great continent filled with people, soe that our servants will still desire freedome to plant for themselves, & not stay but for verie great wages. And I suppose you know verie well howe wee shall maynteyne 20 Moores cheaper than one Englishe servaut." The doubt whether it be not sin in us longer to tolerate their devil-worship, considering how much need we have of them in merchandise, is delicious.

The way in which Hugh Peters grades the sharp descent from the apostolic to the practical with an *et cetera*, in the following extract, has the same charm:—"Sir, Mr. Endecot & myself salute you in the Lord Jesus, &c. Wee have heard of a dividence of women & children in the bay & would bee glad of a share, viz: a young woman or girle & a boy, if you thinke good." Peter seems to have got what he asked for, and to have been worse off than before, for we find him writing two years later:—"My wife desires my daughter to send to Hanna that was her mayd, now of Charltowne, to know if shee would dwell with us, for truly wee are so destitute (having now but an Indian) that we know not what to doe." Let any housewife of our day, who does not find the Celtic element in domestic life so refreshing as to Mr. Arnold, in literature imagine a household with one wild Pequot woman, communicated with by signs, for its maid of all work, and take courage.

Those were serious times indeed, when your cook might give warning by taking your scalp or chignon, as the case might be, and making off with it into the woods. The fewness and dearness of servants made it necessary to call in temporary assistance for extraordinary occasions, and hence arose the common use of the word "help." As the great majority kept no servants at all, and yet were liable to need them for work to which the family did not suffice, as, for instance, in harvest, the use of the word was naturally extended to all kinds of service. That it did not have its origin in any false shame at the condition itself, induced by democratic habits, is plain from the fact that it came into use while the word "servant" had a much wider application than now, and certainly implied no social stigma. Downing and Hooke, each at different times, one of them so late as 1667, wished to place a son as servant with one of the Winthrops.

Roger Williams writes of his daughter that "she desires to spend some time in service & liked much Mrs. Brenton, who wanted." This was, no doubt, in order to be well drilled into housekeeping, an example which might be followed still to advantage. John Tinker, himself the "servant" or steward of the second Winthrop, makes use of the word *help* in both the senses we have mentioned, and shows the transition of the word from its restricted to its more general application. "We have fallen a pretty deal of timber and drawn some by Goodman Rogers' team, but unless your worship have a good team of your own and a man to go with them, I shall be much distracted for *help* * * and when our business is most in haste we shall be most to seek."

Again, writing at harvest, as appears both by the date, and by an elaborate pun—"I received the *sithes* you sent, but in that there came not also yourself, it causeth me to *sigth*." He says:—"Help is scarce and hard to get, difficult to please, uncertain, etc. Means runneth out and wages on, and I cannot make choice of my *help*."

It may be some consolation to know that the complaint of a decline in the quality of servants is no modern thing. Shakespeare makes "Orlando" say to "Adam:"—

"Oh, good old man, how well in thee appears
The constant service of the antique world,
When service sweat for duty, not for meed!
Thou art not of the fashion of these times,
When none will sweat but for promotion."

When the faithful old servant is brought upon the stage, we may be sure he was getting rare. A century later we have explicit testimony that things were as bad in this respect as they are now. Don Manuel Gonzales, who travelled in England in 1730, says of London servants:—"As to common menial servants, they have great wages, are well kept and clothed, but are, notwithstanding, the plague of almost every house in town. They form themselves into societies, or rather confederacies, contributing to the maintenance of each other when out of place, and if any of them cannot manage the family where they are entertained as they please, immediately they give notice they will be gone. There is no speaking to them, they are above correction; and if a master should attempt it, he may expect to be handsomely drubbed by the creature he feeds and harbors, or perhaps an action brought against him for it. It is become a common saying, if my servant ben't a thief, if he be but honest, I can bear with other things. And, indeed, it is very rare in London to meet with an honest servant."—*North American Review for October.*

—Letters from Spain assert that an attempt has been made, not without prospect of success, to bring about a reconciliation between Queen Isabella and General Prim.

A TERRIBLE BEAST.

An Animal of Huge Dimensions and Frightful Aspect in Preble County.

The Dayton *Journal* of Oct. 29th has the following relative to a frightful looking beast, discovered among the denizens of Preble county, Ohio. When we saw the item we were looking for the announcement of the discovery of a gold mine, an oil well, or a yellow ochre bed:—

The people in the northeast part of Preble county are just now having a sensation which is not at all pleasant. Rumors were current for several days last week that a wild animal of large size was prowling about in the woods between Eldorado and New Paris. It was alleged that he had been seen by several persons, who described him as about two feet high and from five to eight feet long. Whether the animal was a panther, catamount, or lynx, could not be determined from the descriptions given, as no one who was near enough to see the varmint was disposed to remain long enough to make a very close inspection. One man declared that, coming home late, he was followed by some large animal, and hurrying to his house and closing the door, the stranger reared up and looked in at the window, thus affording a full view of the head, which resembled that of a bull dog.

Another person, while driving along the road, about 8 o'clock last Sunday morning, saw the creature in the woods about fifty yards off rearing up against a tree, and the brief inspection then made makes the length of the animal from nose to tip of tail no less than eight feet. Of course, the party in the buggy was not disposed to tarry long in such a neighborhood, and is not able to give a more definite description than is afforded by the apparent length of the beast. The tracks made by it resemble those of a dog, but are larger and more deeply indented in the ground.

So well satisfied were the people of the truth of the reports of the animal in the locality named, that on Sunday last about five hundred men and boys, armed with rifles, were in the woods hunting for the unwelcome visitor. Up to Sunday night the hunters were unsuccessful in their search.

We understand that the schools in the section of country where the animal has been seen have been all temporarily suspended, parents being unwilling to expose their children to the danger of meeting it while going to or returning from school.

We have not learned that any depredations upon stock have been committed by this unauthenticated beast, which is satisfactory proof that the woods afford it abundant rations without trespassing upon the herds and flocks of the farmers.

The Last of an Ancient Society.

The London *City Press* says a "farewell supper," of a rather singular character, was held at the Gentleman and Porter, Great New street, Fetter lane, on Tuesday evening, October 15. The "United Glassblowers' and Cutters' Trade Burial Society" has recently been dissolved, and the property, in accordance with a resolution passed at a general meeting, presented to the oldest member, Mr. Logan, Sr., who has been treasurer for some years. It was to "celebrate" the dissolution of the burial society that the gathering was held. Twenty of the remaining twenty-seven members (most of whom are very old) attended, and a "pleasant evening was spent." The late society was one of the oldest in London. It was established in 1783, and figured in the procession of the trades societies to present addresses to Queen Caroline at Brandenburg House, on which occasion a cut-glass banner was carried. There used to be an annual procession, but it has been done away with for several years, in consequence of the numbers getting so reduced, no new members having joined for several years.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867

FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMLAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 tfm NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

FANCY FURS.

The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of

FURS

Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

NO. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,
10 23 2mrp] ABOVE ARCH.
JAMES REISKY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"WAITING FOR THE VERDICT."—By Mrs. M. H. DAVIS, Author of "Margaret Howth," "Life in the Iron Mills," etc. etc.

THE GREAT AMERICAN NOVEL.

The "New York Times" says of it:—"There is little doubt that as a book 'Waiting for the Verdict' will command much attention. It is not only the most elaborate work of its author, but is one of the most *powerful works of fiction by any American author.*"

One volume, octavo, elegantly illustrated. Price $2.
WILL BE PUBLISHED
THURSDAY, Nov. 7.

THEODORE TILTON'S POEMS.
COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME.
THE SEXTON'S TALE AND OTHER POEMS.
By THEODORE TILTON, Editor of the New York "Independent." Illustrated by an ornamental title-page and elegant tail-pieces for each Poem, printed on tinted paper and bound with bevelled boards and fancy cloth. One vol. 16mo. $1.50.

This is the first collected edition of Mr. Tilton's poems, many of them as sweet as anything in our language.

WILL BE PUBLISHED
TUESDAY, Nov 12.

SHELDON & CO. Publishers,
11 2 3t Nos. 498 and 500 BROADWAY, N. Y.

INTERNAL REVENUE
REVENUE STAMPS

FOR SALE AT THE

PRINCIPAL AGENCY,

NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

Orders or Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch.

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

7 29 tf JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chestnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. [9 11mo

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

AND BURGLARY ALSO!

THE GREAT SAFE TESTS

To be made positively on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of November next, on the vacant property at the Northeast corner of TWENTY-FIRST and ARCH Streets.

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFES to be tested with EVANS & WATSON'S, having the Boston Steam Patent Attachment as a Fire-Proof, and with any and all COMPETITORS AS A BURGLAR-PROOF—both tests to be made at the same time and place, and to commence at 8 o'clock A. M., the weather permitting; if not, the first fair day thereafter.

No effort will be spared to make the above tests as strong and as thorough as can be desired; and I trust that all parties interested will aim to be present, and see that the tests are both thorough and fair, and be able to judge as to the merits of the Safes so tested, the importance of which will readily be conceded.

M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 639 ARCH street.

P. S.—It has become necessary to extend the time for the above test from the 22d instant, as before announced, for the reason that as yet I have had no response from other safe-makers as to the furnishing of burglar-proof safes; and as it is very desirable to have the tests comparative, the extra time is required to provide other safes for the burglar proof test.

I notice the published acceptance of Evans & Watson, with conditions about as long as the moral law code, some of which I cannot entertain; but from their very great desire to "promote the public interest; their high consideration for *the source*, and their *entire indisposition* to injure the *business* of any man," as therein manifested, I presume they will waive the extra conditions, and furnish their safe. If they do not, the safe will be furnished for the test by other parties. M. C. S.,
10 21 22 26 28 31—11 2 4 5 Agent.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

EVANS & WATSON'S SAFE,

WITH SANBORN'S PATENT STEAM IMPROVEMENT,

WILL BE ON THE GROUND.

Mr. M. C. Sadler, Agent of Lillie's Safes in this city, did publish in the "Press" and other newspapers a challenge to Evans and Watson, bearing date September 28, 1867, in the following words, to wit:—

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, M. C. Sadler, of the city of Philadelphia, do offer and propose to burn one of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes, with one of Evans and Watson's, having the Boston fixture attached, both to be of the same size as burned on the Fair Grounds, Lillie's safe to be made with six-inch composition walls, on the principles he makes Safes, and the Evans & Watson safe to be six-inch composition walls, including the Boston attachment, and on the principle of their usual make.

"The safe to be burned at some convenient place in the City of Philadelphia on the 22d of October next, weather fair, or the first fair day thereafter.

"Evans & Watson are hereby notified that they can make and have ready the safe by that time the best they can make as above specified, and a disinterested committee shall be appointed equally by each party, and in the usual way.

"Should Evans & Watson not respond in a reasonable time, then their Safe will be furnished by other parties."

Evans & Watson accepted said challenge October 1, 1867, and, agreeably with its terms, were on the lot of ground at Twenty-first and Arch streets, at the time mentioned (October 22), with their committee, with plenty of cord-wood, and with one of their Safes containing the Steam Improvement, but neither Mr. Sadler nor the Lillie Safe, making their appearance, the committee retired, Evans & Watson, however, remaining on the ground during the whole day.

We are sustained by public opinion when we assert that, as the challenging party, no authority rested with Mr. Sadler to change the time, and, by his non-appearance, he has forfeited all right to further trials under said challenge; but as we are willing and ready at all times to go into a trial of Safes, when fairly connected, with Mr. Sadler or any other parties, we hereby insert, for our friends' sake, and Mr. Sadler's, that we will be "on the lot of ground at Torrey and Twenty-first streets, between Arch and Cherry streets, on the 6th of November next," with a committee of three disinterested gentlemen, and with one of our Safes containing Sanborn's Patent Steam Improvement, in accordance to said challenge.

We desire our friends and the public to be on the ground punctually at 8 o'clock A. M., and see for themselves that the trial is fairly made.

EVANS & WATSON,
No. 28 S. SEVENTH Street.
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1867. 11 2 3t

$94,500

SAVED FROM BURGLARS

IN ONE OF

MARVIN'S SAFES.

See New York Papers of 17th September.

The Burglars were at work during last Saturday Night, and till 3 P. M Sunday, and failed to secure a dollar.

MARVIN'S PATENT

IRE AND BURGLAR

SAFES,

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER.

Are Always Dry.

Never Corrode the Iron.

Never Lose their Fire-Proof Qualities.

MARVIN & CO.,

721 CHESTNUT St. MasonicHall

AND NO. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 9 19 mwf3m

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

6 21 NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with Inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 9 No. 422 VINE Street.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 No. 706 CHESTNUT Street.

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVIS IMPORTANT!

BEAUX MEUBLES,

pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,

Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements; Garnis et Couverts de Tapis.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,

EBENISTES,

CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de 12me.

SPECIAL CARD.

FINE FURNITURE ON EXHIBITION IN SUITES OF ROOMS, CARPETED AND FURNISHED AS CHAMBERS AND PARLORS.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,

CABINET MAKERS,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN EINBEGRIFFEN.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

MEUBEL FABRICKANT

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

AVISO.

MEUBLES FINO

EN

EXHIBICION.

In Serie de Cuartos,

COLOCADO

COMO

Salas de recibimiento

y

CUARTOS DE CAMARA. [9 26 2m

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

MODERN AND ANTIQUE!

PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
9 21 1f NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS

TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,

(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1] N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 8 15]

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE

NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),

SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE

OF

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.

They are satisfied with a fair business profit.

They sell goods only on their own merits.

They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.

Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.

They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.

They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.

All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."

Harness from $14 to $325.

Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.

Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.

They are the oldest and largest manufacturers the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

9 14 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

831. CHARLES L HALE, 831.

(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)

NO. 831 ARCH STREET,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES, [9 23 2mrp

UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

NO. 10 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

VENETIAN BLINDS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.

Repairing promptly attended to.

STORE SHADES made and lettered. 9 25 2m8p

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,

L. V. HELMOLD'S

Cutlery Store, No. 128 South TENTH Street,

11 Three doors above Walnut.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,

No. 802 CHESNUT STREET.

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of

GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,

Just received, of the finest European makers.

Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, in gold and silver cases.

Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.

Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.

Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety. [5 1]4p

SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.

11 1sm4thrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable

FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16]

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS

OF

FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 9 26]

AMERICAN WATCHES,

The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices

BY

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

8 3] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY

NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.

GEORGE SHARP,

Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVERWARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m

J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF METALS, NEW QUARTERMASTER STORES, AND LUMBER.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, November 11, at Lincoln Depot, under the direction of Brevet Colonel A. P. BLUNT, A. Q. M.:—

50 HORSES and 50 MULES, more or less.
30 ARMY MULES, worn.
250 ARMY WAGONS, worn.
7 SPRING do. do.

Several of these Spring Wagons are of very superior finish.

The Mules offered are a very select lot, well worthy the attention of purchasers.

After which the following Metals and Quartermaster Stores, entirely new, to wit:—

1,150,000 lbs. Iron,	100,000 lbs. Steel, assorted,
3,000 " Copper,	10,000 " Chains, do.
1,000 " Copper bottoms,	15,000 Bolts,
1,000 lbs. Lead,	1,000 Stove Feet,
500,000 " Horse shoes,	5,000 Broom Handles,
200,000 " Mule do.	500 Lamp Chimneys,
600 Empty Bottles,	600 pieces Lamp Wick.

Together with a number of miscellaneous articles, consisting in part of Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Tools, Sash Weights, Knives, Engines, Globe Valves, Fire Brick, etc. etc.

Also, the following Wagonmakers' Lumber:—

5,000 feet 1½-inch Oak Plank.	5,000 feet 5-inch Oak Plank.
8,000 feet 2-inch do. do.	3,000 feet 4-inch Hickory Plank.
7,000 feet 2½-inch do. do.	12,000 feet Plank, assorted
42,000 feet 3-inch do. do.	sizes.
10,000 feet 4-inch do. do.	

Sale to commence at 10 A. M., and continue from day to day until all are sold.

Horses, Mules, and Wagons will be sold singly; other articles in lots.

The Metals will be delivered to purchasers at Sixth street wharf, or at railroad depot.

Catalogues of sale can be had on application.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
10 28 12t Brevet Brigadier-Gen. U. S. Army.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—

OFFICE OF ASST. QUART'R-GENERAL,
No. 17 STATE STREET,
NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 30, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on the 9th day of November, 1867, at 12 M., a lot of Machinery pertaining to Water Condensing Apparatus, stored on board of the barge F. S. Ayres, now lying at Middle Pier, Atlantic Dock Basin, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The following articles are composed in the lot to be sold:—

6 Cylindrical Boilers, 4 ft. 6 in. diameter 10 ft. long.
1 Steam Drum, 30 in. diameter, 13 ft. long.
1 Lot of Fire Tools.
3 Lighthall's Condensers.
800 ft. Wrought and Malleable Iron Pipe, assorted sizes.
6 Woodward Steam Pumps, Nos. 2, 3, and 7.
16 Cast-Iron Globe Valves,
8 1¾ in. Brass Plug Cocks.
2 3-in. Cast-iron Safety Valves, with levers, weights, etc.
2 2-in. Cast-iron Check Valves.

The sale will take place on board of the barge, at the hour and place above-named, and purchasers will be required to remove their property within three days from the time of purchase. The barge will be towed at the expense of the United States to any point in New York Harbor, where the successful bidder may desire to receive his property, which must be announced at his expense.

Terms—Cash, in United States Treasury Notes.

RUFUS INGALLS,
11 1 7t Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Asst. Q. M. Gen.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1223 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 3]

WILLIAM STILL'S COAL DEPOT, Nos. 1216, 1218, and 1220 WASHINGTON Avenue. The best qualities of Coal, for domestic or steam use, furnished to any part of the city. 11 2 3m

GAS FIXTURES.

CALL AND BUY YOUR GAS FIXTURES from the manufacturers.
VANKIRK & MARSHALL,
No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, manufacture and keep all styles of Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers; also refinish old fixtures.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL HAVE A COMplete stock of Chandeliers, Brackets, Portable Stands, and Bronzes, at No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, give special attention to fitting up Churches, Public Halls, and Dwellings. PIPE RUN AT THE LOWEST RATES.

GOLD, GILT, AND ELECTRO SILVER-plated Gas Fixtures, at VANKIRK & MARSHALL'S, No. 912 ARCH Street.

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. None but first-class workmen employed. 9 12 2m wf3m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,

$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431·18.	INCOME FOR 1866, $825,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [8 1 12 3]2

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE

OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.

E. B. COLTON,

GENERAL AGENT,

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT,

Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey. 8 27 2]

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000

INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.

Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,

$47,000

Of which amount not $3600 remain unpaid at this date

$100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry T. Kenney,
Joseph Klapp, M. D.	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 111 South FOURTH Street,

INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.

CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums. Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA B. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	CHARLES F. COFFIN, ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser. 7 27]

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,267·30

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	E. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason.	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit or premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McIlvaiy,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, having for many years known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 8 2

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 23mwf] No. 734 MARKET Street.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·34	MOON RISES	11·45
SUN SETS	4·53	HIGH WATER	7·17

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
GEORGE N. ALLEN,
MATTHEW BAIRD, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
JOSEPH C. GRUBB,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Malta	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 12
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 16
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 22
Hermann	Southampton	New York	Oct. 22
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 23
Cimbria	Southampton	New York	Oct. 23
Baltic	Southampton	New York	Oct. 23
Belgian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 24
City of Cork	Antwerp	New York	Oct. 26
Europe	Havre	New York	Oct. 26
Java	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 26
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 26
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 30
Arago	Havre	New York	Oct. 31
FOR EUROPE.			
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
China	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 6
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Hansa	New York	Bremen	Nov. 7
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 9
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 9
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 9
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Hermann	New York	Bremen	Nov. 14
Europe	New York	Havre	Nov. 16
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Arago	New York	Havre	Nov. 23
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Nov. 7
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Nov. 9
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Nov. 12
S. America	New York	Brazil	Nov. 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr D. H. Merriman, Tracy, 2 days from Indian river, with corn to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Freemason, Furman, 2 days from Indian river, with corn to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Saxon, Matthews, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Brig Fanny Foulke, Townsend, Mobile, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr W. Tice, Tice, Roxbury, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw Providence, do.
Schr S. H. Cady, Wood, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, Boston, do.
Schr J. A. Crawford, Bulkley, Gloucester, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr M. Knight, Bush, Boston, do.
Schr A. Falkenburg, Terrell, Dighton, do.
Schr W. F. Garrison, Morris, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr A. M. Aldridge, Robinson, Roxbury, do.
Schr John Shay, Vaughan, Savannah, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr T. J. Trafton, Tapley, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr D. S. Mershon, Ayres, Boston, do.
Schr Morning Light, Nickerson, Washington, Captain.
Schr E. Bacon, Case, Portsmouth, Captain.
Schr Virginia, Bearse, Portsmouth, Captain.
Schr J. McAdam, Willard, Boston, Captain.
Schr Jos. Hay, Keen, Wareham, Captain.
Schr Althea, Smith, Charleston, Captain.
St'r Mayflower, Robinson, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r Alexandria, Pratt, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r J. S. Ide, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, from Havana 5 days, with sugar, etc., and passengers to Thomas Wattson & Sons.
Steamship Norman, Crowell, 46 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.
Barque J. Hatfield, Blauvelt, from Glasgow Sept. 17, with mdse. to order.
Brig Harriet Amelia, Cox, from Altavela 1st ult., with guano to C. C. Van Horn.
Brig E. A. Barnard, Lippincott, 15 days from Havana, with sugar, etc., to J. Mason & Co.
Schr A. Hugel, Robinson, 5 days from Lanesville, with stone to captain.
Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, 7 days from Portland, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Ocean Bird, Kelly, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Sarah Thomas, Arnold, 5 days from Middletown, with stone to captain.
Schr Valiant, Wright, 2 days from Sassafras river, with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr M. C. Burnite, Rickards, 1 day from Camden, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr S. C. Fithian, Tutt, 1 day from Port Deposit, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Morning Light, Nickerson, from Bridgeport.
Schr A. M. Aldridge, Robinson, from Boston.
Schr J. Shay, Vaughan, from Boston.
Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, from Boston.
Schr W. Tice, Tice, from Salem.
Schr W. F. Garrison, Morris, from Salem.
Schr A. Falkenburg, Terrell, from Horton's Point.
Schr J. A. Crawford, Bulkley, from Newport.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, from Newport.
Schr J. Magee, Lynch, from Norwalk.
Schr M. Knight, Bush, from Provincetown.
Steamer Norfolk, Vance, from Richmond, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer New York, Marshall, from Washington, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 1—9 P. M.—The barque Brilliant, Colborn, 54 days from a Mexican port for Antwerp, experienced very heavy weather during the passage, and put into the Delaware Breakwater to-day for supplies. Wind W. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Alliance, Kelly, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.
Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 2d inst.
Brig George Amos, Ward, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 30th ult.
Brig Delopea, Nelson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Windsor 22d ult.
Brig Angelia, Brown, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 30th ult.
Schr Harriet Matilda, from Navassa for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 31st ult.
Steamtugs Achilles and Thos. A. Morgan, hence, at New Orleans 1st inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Lighthouse Board has received official information that a pile lighthouse has been erected at Somers' Cove, at the mouth of the Little Annamessic river, Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay, to serve as a guide to the entrance of the same. The light will be exhibited for the first time on the evening of Nov. 6.

The lighthouse stands in six feet water, mean tide, on the north side of the channel, and about forty-five yards from its edge; it serves also to indicate the turning point in the channel, leading to the terminus of the Eastern Shore Railroad.

The iron work is painted red. The superstructure is painted white.

The illuminating apparatus is a Fresnel lens of the sixth order, showing a fixed light of the natural color. The focal plane is thirty-two feet above ordinary tides, and can be seen in clear weather a distance of eight miles.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Oct. 24, 1867.

The Royal Board of Commerce at Stockholm hereby makes known, for the information of mariners and others, that according to report received from the Harbor Directors of Malmo, the excavation of the channel leading into that port, continued for several years, has in the course of the last summer so far progressed, that whereas formerly only vessels of fourteen feet draft of water could enter, there is now admission through the same channel for vessels drawing eighteen Swedish feet.

The Royal Administration of Maritime Affairs hereby give notice, for the information of mariners, that as a precaution against reefs about Faludden Point, on the southeast coast of the Island of Gothland, and in accordance with the announcement contained in a notification of 19th March, in the present year, there has been erected on the said point, in lat. 56 59 8 N. and lon. 18 25 7 E. of Greenwich, a lighthouse of iron-plate, in the lantern of which is placed a lens apparatus of the third order, showing a fixed red light in all directions from NW. over E. and S. to SW. by compass.

The lighthouse is painted red, and placed on ground seven feet above the surface of the sea, the light burning at an elevation of thirty-feet above the same surface, and in clear weather will be seen from the dock of a vessel of ordinary size at a distance of eight minutes or English nautical miles. Of the adjacent dwelling and outhouses two are painted red, and one white.

The light will be exhibited for the first time towards the close of the present month, and afterwards kept burning during such times as are appointed for other lighthouses belong to the Crown.

Stockholm, Oct. 8, 1867.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL—REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER
HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO
No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,
8 12 trp PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILADA.

Dealers in all Government Securities,

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW!

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [9 24 3m

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL $1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey,	William Ervien,
Nathan Hilles,	Osgood Welsh,
Benj. Rowland, Jr.,	Frederick A. Hoyt,
Samuel A. Bispham,	Wm. H. Rhawn.
Edward B. Orne,	

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 1[?] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S THIRD ST., | NO. 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 1§

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc. respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 5 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
510§ GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, November 9
CITY OF NEW YORK	Saturday, November 16
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, November 23
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday, November 30
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, December 7

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	39
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin $100; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7§ or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA.
JUNIATA, 1225 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1075 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.
The THE STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans on Saturday, November 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18, South Wharves.
The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port November 2.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 1§ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, November 9, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.
Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 1§

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LIFE,
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday October 31, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 1§ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON .... CAPTAIN HOWE
STARS AND STRIPES .... CAPTAIN HOLMES
These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.
The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES, (Holmes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, November 12, at 8 o'clock.
Passage to Havana, $50 currency.
No freight received after Saturday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
9 1 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.
Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
1 1 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).
Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.
Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.
Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.
For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16§ No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAware and Raritan Canal.
Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street.
Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 1f

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
2 6§ No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24§

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
FALL ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, MONDAY, September 30, 1867,
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·55 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8·00 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·45 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7·00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·00 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·06 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8·45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4·40 and 10·30 A. M., and 4·20 and 11·15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 A. M., and 4·40 and 5·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·10 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL streets.

FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 4 8§

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
WINTER TIME, TAKING EFFECT OCT. 13, 1867.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·00 M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·00 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5·45 P. M.
Erie Mail	11·15 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	9·00 P. M.
Accommodation	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	9·05 A. M.
Fast Line	9·05 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	1·10 P. M.
Erie Express	1·10 P. M.
Day Express	6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	7·10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
WINTER TIME TABLE.
Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.
ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, October 14, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.	
Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	11·15 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·05 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	8·45 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	9·45 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6·28 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	7·45 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
Mail Train leaves Erie	10·40 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	11·40 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	8·55 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	4·25 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	3·50 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7·10 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	6·10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.
Leaving Philadelphia at 8·00 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·35 P. M.
All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1§ General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),
Commencing TUESDAY, September 17, 1867.
For Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, and intermediate stations, 8·00 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.
For Cape May 3·30 P. M.
For Woodbury at 8·00 A. M., and 3·30 and 6·00 P. M.
Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon) daily.
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
7 2 1f WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, October 21, 1867, trains will leave from foot of MARKET Street (upper ferry), for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Evansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton, at 10·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
RETURNING.
Leave Pemberton at 7·55 A. M. and 2·05 P. M.
" Mt. Holly " 8·17 " " 2·27 "
" Moorestown " 8·42 " " 2·52 "
10 22 1f C. SAILER, Superintendent.

SOAP.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES!!

No More Dread of Wash-Day!!

MOORE'S

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC SOAP.

"WASHING MADE EASY."

Accomplished without boiling or rubbing.

The finest and most delicate fabrics, as well as the coarsest, made beautifully clean without boiling or rubbing, saving in the process half the time, labor, soap,

AND ALL THE FUEL!!

This is the best Soap ever invented for washing purposes.

We offer this Soap to the ladies, confident that they will find, after the first trial, that they cannot do without it.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. 10 24 thm12t

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

1867.—WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
LARGE STOCK—SEASONED.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp§ No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12§

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24§

SEWING MACHINES.

GET THE BEST!
"Comparison the only test."
FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE
THE FIRST PRIZE at the PARIS EXPOSITION,
Making four different Stitches with self-adjusting Tension in Shuttle.
WHITNEY & LUKENS,
GENERAL AGENTS,
9 25wsmtf NO. 1123 CHESNUT STREET.

WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
2 7 1f PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT,
J. C. FINN & SONS
Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m*

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO.
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS. No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
Nov. 7, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1900 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.
Also, a general assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the attention of the trade is called. [11 2 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
November 5, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 2000 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture. [10 31 4t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
November 7, on four months' credit.
On Thursday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles. 11 1 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning,
November 8, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [11 2 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 508 WALNUT Street.
Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
November 5, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include—
SPRUCE AND TWENTIETH, S. E. corner—Modern Residence.
ARCH STREET, No. 2136—Elegant Residence.
SEVENTH, No. 1341 (North)—Modern Dwelling.
ELEVENTH, No. 1322 (North)—Modern Dwelling.
THIRTEENTH, No. 688 (North)—Modern Dwelling.
CHESNUT, Nos. 4000, 4002, 4006, and 4008—Modern Residences.
CALLOWHILL, No. 2519—Tavern and Dwelling.
MADISON, No. 236—Genteel Dwelling.
CALLOWHILL, east of St. John—Genteel Dwelling.
FARM, 45½ acres and Mill Property, Cobb's Creek.
GROUND RENT—$180 a year.
SEVENTEENTH AND SPRUCE, S. E. corner—Valuable Lot.
HUNTINGTON STREET, No. 108—Brick Dwelling.
DAUPHIN, Nos. 185, 187, 189, and 191—Four Dwellings.
JEFFERSON, east of Twenty-second street—Valuable Lot.
HACKLEY, east of Germantown road—Valuable Lot.
ELEVENTH, No. 260 (North)—Four-story Brick Dwelling.
SPRING GARDEN, No. 2110—Handsome Residence.
BROAD, No. 1311 (North)—Brown Stone Residence.
GROUND RENTS—$65 92, $60·31, $58·41, $58·41.
STOCKS, LOANS, PEW, ETC.
1 share Point Breeze Park Association.
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket.
100 shares Union Transportation Company.
100 shares Empire Transportation Company.
200 shares Union Canal Company (preferred stock).
$2000 Union Canal Interest Bonds, 6 per cent.
10 shares National Exchange Bank.
Pew No. 84, middle aisle, Tenth and Arch Street Church.
Catalogues now ready. [11 1 3t

STOCK OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.
On Wednesday Morning,
November 6, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1435 Chesnut street, by catalogue, the stock of elegant cabinet furniture manufactured by Messrs. A. Lederman & Co., expressly for their wareroom sales; made of the very best material, and finished in oil and varnish.
May be examined, with catalogues, two days previous to sale. [10 31 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

SALE OF RICH SHEFFIELD SILVER PLATED WARE, IVORY HANDLE TABLE CUTLERY, CHINA VASES, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold an assortment of elegant Plated Ware and Table Cutlery, just received from JOSEPH DEAKIN & SONS, manufacturers, England, comprising—Sets of elegant tea ware of the newest styles, waiters of all sizes, coffee urns, liquor and pickle stands, castors, cake baskets, epergnes, ice and syrup pitchers, tureens and covered dishes, spoons, forks, and ladies of various patterns, etc. Also, fine ivory handle table cutlery, with plain and plated blades, etc.
CHINA, ETC.—Also, French China tea sets, Bohemian glass vases, toilet sets, fancy goods, etc.
The goods will be open for examination on Monday. [11 2 2t

SALE OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, by catalogue, an assortment of Furs, consisting of Sable, Mink, Siberian Squirrel, Royal Ermine, Fitch, and other Fur Muffs, Capes, Collars, Berthas, Boas, Skating Caps, etc.
Also, Sleigh and Carriage Robes. [11 4 2t

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NOW READY,
Gentlemen's and Youths'
BOOTS AND GAITERS
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
FRENCH PATENT LEATHER BOOTS.
FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS for Balls and Parties.
SINGLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
LIGHT DOUBLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
FRENCH CORK-SOLED BOOTS, very easy for tender feet.
QUILTED SOLED BOOTS made by hand.
GUM SOLED BOOTS, very durable, and guaranteed to keep the feet dry.
Having fitted the second story of my store for some of my workmen, I am able to make any sort of Boots to order, at very short notice. Fair dealing and a moderate price is my motto. A trial is all I desire.
WM. H. HELWEG,
NO. 535 ARCH STREET,
9 28 smw3m One door below Sixth.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, First Quality, $12·00.
FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, First Quality, $10·50.
FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $10·00.
FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $9·00.
BOYS' FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
At very low prices.
BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
9 17 rp ABOVE CHESNUT.

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500.
NO EXTRAS.
Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Address, personally or by note,
N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 3 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM H. CONRAD, Deceased.
Notice is given that MARY M. CONRAD, widow of said decedent, has filed in said Court her petition, in which she elects to retain $300 out of the real estate of said decedent, in pursuance of the act of April 14, 1851, and supplements. Said petition will be approved by the Court on SATURDAY, 16th of November, 1867, unless exceptions thereto be filed.
11 1 fm 4t* THORN, for Petitioner.

SPEECH OF SENATOR DOOLITTLE.

Senator Doolittle on the Political Crisis.

Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, delivered a speech in the City Hall, Milwaukee, on the evening of the 28th ult. The following is a report of his remarks:—

Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens:—For some months past I have been absent from my native land. I have been removed from the exciting scenes of political strife. I have hardly read the political newspapers of my own country, but during these months I have had leisure to reflect much upon the situation of our beloved country. From all the reflection and thought which I could bring to bear upon it, I have been confirmed in the belief, which was forced upon me more than two years ago, namely, that the policy which was then proposed by Mr. Lincoln immediately upon the surrender of the armies of the Rebellion, to recognize at once the States of the South, to have them restored to all their constitutional rights, and to their representation in the Union, was the only just, the only wise, the only constitutional policy. (Applause.) From that time forward I have struggled to carry that policy into effect. I believed then, and I am now more than ever firm in the opinion, that if, two years ago, immediately upon the surrender of the armies of the Rebellion, the States of the South had been recognized with their constitutional rights, and admitted to their representation in the Union, under the policy of Mr. Lincoln, all the difficulties which now surround us, both financial and political, would have passed away. (Applause.) I believe that if, two years ago, that policy had been fairly adopted, the bonds of the Government of the United States this day, at six per cent., would command a premium in gold in every money centre of the world. (Applause.) I will state this fact—which I hope no one present will forget—I have met no intelligent man in Europe who has not expressed the same opinion, that if our States of the South had been admitted to representation in the Union, that the whole world could see that we were one people, one nation, with all the States represented and taking part in our legislation, our six per cent. bonds would not only be at par, but would command a premium in gold. Why not? Why should not the American securities at six per cent. command a high premium in gold, when the English three per cents. command ninety-three per cent. in gold? No earthly reason can be given, except that these States are apparently divided and dissevered; that the States of the South are kept out of the Union by this radical policy. I charge this home to the leaders of that policy. The whole responsibility rests upon that radical policy, which, trampling the Constitution under its feet, violating their plighted faith and the policy of Mr. Lincoln, the often avowed policy which elected him, refused to allow to ten States of the Union all right to representation. (Applause.) Fellow-citizens, it is not my purpose to detain you for any length of time. I only wish to express in a few sentences two or three thoughts. The great, all-absorbing idea which underlies radicalism is precisely the same idea which underlaid secession. (Applause.) What is that idea? Let us not deceive ourselves. Ideas rule the world. What was the idea which led the South into this Rebellion? It was this. The Constitution has no authority over the Southern States against their will; they have a right to withdraw from the authority of the Constitution at pleasure, and therefore, after the passage of their ordinances of secession, the Constitution was practically dead in the States of the South. The people of the South went to war to enforce that idea. What did we do? We maintained precisely the opposite idea, to wit:—That the Constitution has supreme authority over the States of the South as well as of the North, and that the States of the South should be made to acknowledge the supremacy of the Constitution. To maintain that idea we called two millions of men to the field. We poured out our treasure and our blood like water. To maintain that idea we created this debt of three thousand millions of dollars. To maintain that idea five hundred thousand of our sons went down to battle and to death. By the blessing of God we were victorious in maintaining that idea of the supremacy of the Constitution over the States of the South when we, at length after a long and terrible war of four years, compelled the South to surrender to that idea; when we compelled the people of those States who made their appeal to the God of battles to decide the question between us to surrender the controversy; when the South yielded and acknowledged the Constitution to be supreme, and that the flag of the United States was the flag to which they owed allegiance; then up rises Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Sumner, Benjamin Wade, and other radicals of the North, to proclaim anew the idea of the secessionists, viz., the Constitution is no longer the supreme law of the land in the States of the South; that we do not hold the States of the South by constitutional authority; that we hold them by the sword and the sword alone; not under the Constitution, but outside the Constitution, by a power which is above the Constitution. That is the idea of radicalism. It is not only akin to, but it is identical with the idea of secession. It is the essence of rebellion against the Constitution of the United States. Whether it is asserted by Jefferson Davis at the South or by Thaddeus Stevens at the North, it is a new rebellion against the Government of the United States. (Applause.) We have by force of arms put down the Rebellion of the Secessionists at the South. We do not expect to be compelled to put down this new rebellion at the North by force of arms. (Applause.) We expect to put it down by moral power alone, by argument, by reason, by persuasion, as we have done in Connecticut, in California, in Pennsylvania, and Ohio, by the power of the ballot-box. (Great applause.) Mr President, I will not detain you any longer. I trust the Americans will rise in the majesty of their strength, and by their moral power, by calm reason, by earnest and truthful argument, and by their votes proclaim again the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States in the States of the South, not only in spite of the Secessionists in the South, but in spite of the radical anarchists and revolutionists in the North. (Great applause.) I can very well see by the election returns that a change has come over the spirit of the country. When I come to Racine now, the place where I have lived for fifteen years, I am not met by an infuriated mob who would prevent me from speaking to the people of my own town. (Great applause.) A mighty change is being wrought. (Cheers and great applause.) If I attend a meeting in the neighboring county of Kenosha, to proclaim these doctrines there, in which I believe the very existence of constitutional liberty to us and to our children is involved, there will be no one to interrupt and insult me, to prevent their utterance, or to interfere with me in any manner. (Applause.) Why this change? Simply the work of time. Men are beginning to reflect, to reason, to think for themselves. The excitement and passions and prejudices which war has engendered are passing away, and cool, dispassionate judgment is once more asserting its legitimate sway.

I thank God for what I already see, and I think we shall have occasion to be yet more thankful for what is yet to come. (Great and prolonged applause.)

BROWN'S PATENT

COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads is simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address

WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD Street,
9 7 6tr Philadelphia.

FIFTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE THIS P. M.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Government of Prussia Neutral at Present

The Papal Forces Assume the Defensive.

Market Reports to Two o'clock.

The Steamers St. Andrew and Manhattan Arrived Out.

Disaster to a Propeller Near Dunkirk

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, Nov. 4—Noon.—Consols, 94¼. 5-20s, 69⅞; Illinois Central, 81; Erie Railroad, 46⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4—Noon.—Cotton unchanged. Sales of 8000 bales.

Breadstuffs dull.

ANTWERP, Nov. 2.—Petroleum quiet at 49f.

Arrival Out of Steamers.

GLASGOW, Nov. 4.—The steamship St. Andrew, from Quebec, has arrived here.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 4.—The steamship Manhattan, from New York, has arrived at this port.

The Italian Question.

LONDON, Nov. 4—Noon.—The proposition to settle the Roman question by a popular vote of the people was not Napoleon's idea, but was spoken of as a suggestion of Italy, Prussia, and France.

PARIS, Nov. 4—Noon.—The *Moniteur* says M. Moustier has sent a note to the French Charge d'Affaires at Florence, in which he says the Italian advance into the Papal territory is a violation of law and of the treaty, and that Napoleon will not approve of it by word or by silence. He is also directed to ask an explanation of the Italian Government.

Only two French regiments are in Rome.

LONDON, Nov. 4—Noon.—The Papal forces will assume the offensive immediately.

Late despatches just received from Florence state that the vote of the towns and provinces of Rome are unanimous for Italy.

It is now reported that the Emperor Napoleon requires King Victor Emanuel to expel Garibaldi, and if that is done he (Napoleon) will retire.

BERLIN, Nov. 4—Noon.—Bismark says officially, to-day, that the Government of Prussia is neutral at present on the Roman question.

LONDON, Nov. 4—2 P. M.—Consols have declined 1-16th; United States Five-twenties have advanced ¼.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4—2 P. M.—Tallow 44s. 9d.; common rosin, 8s. 3d.; other articles are unchanged.

Ship News.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Nov. 4.—The propeller Ackma, belonging to the Western Transportation Company, foundered and sunk twenty miles off this port this morning. Two of her hands have just arrived here. One of her boats was picked up by a small boat of the revenue cutter Commodore Perry, now lying here. The small boat, containing the captain and nine men, is yet to be heard from. The boat was safe at seven bells this morning (8:30 o'clock), and is supposed to have landed somewhere near Silver Creek. The Ackma had a full cargo on board when she went down.

FARTHER POINT, Nov. 4.—The steamship St. George, from Liverpool, arrived here, *en route* for Quebec, this morning.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The following is the weekly return of the Banks of this city:—

Loans, Increase	$416,770
Specie, Increase	281,837
Circulation, Increase	77,906
Deposits, Increase	5,145,508
Legal-tenders, Increase	1,014,121

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

BAILEY & CO.,

NO. 819 CHESNUT STREET.

FINE OPERA GLASSES,

THE NEW MODEL,

DUCHESSE DOUZE VERRES

OF LARGE FIELD,

REMARKABLE POWER

AND CLEARNESS.

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT Street,

10 2 wfm PHILADELPHIA.

OPERA CLASSES.

A large and fine assortment of OPERA GLASSES in every style; BARDOU'S and other makes.

WILLIAM V. McALLISTER,

11 1 fmwlmrp NO. 728 CHESNUT ST.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

OF

Gold, Steel, and Vulcanite Frames.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

10 28 mwflmrp NO. 924 CHESNUT ST.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS

Nearly Three Hundred Thousand Dollar Worth of Elegant Imported

DRY GOODS,

That Must be Sold Immediately.

Silks, Shawls, Cloths, and Dress Goods

IN EVERY VARIETY.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Invite the attention of ladies to their immense STOCK OF GOODS now selling at such prices as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to purchasers.

This large stock MUST be closed out, and the public can depend on bargains in new and fashionable goods. 10 28 tf

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

ANOTHER INVOICE OF

EXTENSION TABLE CLOTHS,

FINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,

Received Direct from Europe.

FINE TABLE CLOTHS

Of every size from 2 to 6 yards long, with Napkins to match.

A FULL LINE OF

REAL BARNSLEY DAMASKS AND LINEN SHEETINGS.

G. MILLIKEN,

Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer.

9 18 wam&rp NO. 828 ARCH STREET.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT STS.,

HAVE JUST OPENED

2000 yards Calicoes, fast colors, 12½, 14, 15, and 16c

2000 yards Delaines, 20 cents.

American Ginghams, fast colors, 15 and 19 cents.

Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels, 18, 20, 22, 25, 27, 30, 31, 35, and 37½ cents.

Bargains in All-wool and Domet Flannels.

Heavy yard-wide sheeting Flannels.

7-8 and 4-4 Ballardvale Flannels.

Heavy Grey and Red Twilled Flannels, 31, 37½, 43, and 50 cents.

All-wool Blankets, $4·50 up to $17 a pair.

Heavy Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens.

A large lot of Linen Towels, Napkins and Doylies, very cheap.

Scotch Diaper, by the piece, very cheap.

Black Poplin Alpacas.

Black Alpacas, 38, 45, 50, 62½, 75, 81 cents, and $1.

Black All-wool Delaines, very cheap.

Plaid Poplins 50, 62½, 75, 87½c., $1, and $1·25.

Good quality Black Silks.

A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves, very cheap.

Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap.

9 21 smw tJ1] **PRICE & WOOD,**

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

N. B.—Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.

VELVETS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

NOW OPEN

A FULL LINE OF

Lyons Black Silk Velvets,

German Velvets,

FROM $9·00 TO $30·00 PER YARD.

[12 wsmmmrp

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawls. Also,

RICH DRESS SILKS,

BLACK SILKS,

POPLINS,

CLOAKINGS

10 2 4tJ] CLOAKS, ETC.,

To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash, and will be sold cheap.

DAMAGED BLANKETS.—WE ARE OFFERing some very fine Blankets, slightly damaged at the mill, at about one-third deduction on regular prices, viz.:—$16 Blankets for $9·75 per pair; $18 Blankets for $10·75 per pair. Also, a large lot of perfect Blankets direct from the mill, much lower than they have been sold, viz.:—Fine All-wool for $3 per pair; larger, $4, $5, and $6. Very fine Blankets of every kind made. Brown Government Blankets of the largest size for only $2 each. Comfortables $2. Fine Comfortables made to order. Woollen Quilts and every kind of Furnishing Goods, Remnants, etc. Sheeting and Shirting Muslins very low.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,

11 2 3t No. 1021 Market street.

MUSLINS—AT THE NEW REDUCED PRICES.—Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 15, 18, 20, and 25c.; 6-4, 6-4 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Sheeting under price. Unbleached Muslins of every quality; good Canton Flannel, 12½c.; Ticking, every quality; full yard-wide Flannel, 25c.; good White Flannel, 25c.; Table Linens, from 50c. to $3 per yard; Napkins, Towels, Sheetings, etc. Also, a large assortment of Window Shades, a great deal less than ordinary prices. PENNELL & CO., No. 1021 MARKET Street. [11 2 3t

DRY GOODS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

No. 920 CHESNUT Street,

NEW CLOAKS

OPENING EVERY MORNING.

NOW OPEN,

LADIES' DRESS FURS

OF ALL KINDS.

REAL ASTRACHAN

AND

ARCTIC SEAL SACQUES

CLOAKING CLOTHS,

BY THE YARD.

RICH BLACK SILKS,

IN ALL QUALITIES, FROM $2 TO $7·50.

CORDED POPLINS,

REPS,

EMPRESS CLOTHS,

EPINGLINES,

VELOURS RUSSE,

SILK CHAIN PARIS CREPES, AND OTHER RICH COLORED FABRICS

For Ladies' Walking Suits.

LADIES' DRESSES

MADE IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE, FULL LINES OF

LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
HUCKABACKS,
DIAPERS,
TOWELLINGS,
DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
L. C. HDKFS.,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CRAPES,
VEILS,
QUILTS,

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear; Embroideries, Nets, Ribbons, Etc. Etc.

The above will be sold at the lowest New York prices, and on the most advantageous terms.

Represented by S. Story. 9 4 wfm3m

EYRE & LANDELL

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

WILL OPEN TO-DAY

FOR FALL SALES,

LYONS VELVETS,

VELVET CLOTHS,

SACK CLOTHS,

FINE POPLINS.

10 12 wfm3m] OPEN CENTRE SHAWLS.

"NEW MOURNING STORE,"

No. 713 CHESNUT Street,

"GIRARD ROW."

9 18 wfm2m A. MYERS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

ALL THE NEW STYLES NOW READY.

CLOAKING CLOTHS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

CLOAKS CUT FREE OF CHARGE!

The only CLOAK STORE in the city where you can get full value for your money, is at

D. WATKINS',

NINTH AND CHERRY,

10 17 thfm2m Between Arch and Race.

ARMY BLANKETS.

A VERY LARGE LOT OF No. 1 GOVERNMENT BLANKETS, twenty-five pairs in a bale, and weighing from ten to twelve pounds per pair, for sale at great bargains. FITKIN & CO.,

10 24 1mrp Nos. 337 and 339 N. FRONT St., Philada.

ARMY OVR COATS.

4000 new and in prime order, just received. FITKIN & CO.,

9 24 1mrp Nos. 337 and 339 N. FRONT St., Philada.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

IMMENSE ASSORTMENT.

Embracing all the Latest Novelties.

BLACK ASTRACHAN,
SILVER FOX,
SEAGRAVE'S TUFTED,
DIAMOND CLOTHS,
VELVET CLOTHS, ALL COLORS,
VELVETEENS FOR SACQUES,
TRICOT CLOTHS,
MOSCOW BEAVERS,
CASTOR BEAVERS,
CHINCHILLAS,
ENGLISH WHITNEYS,
WHITE AND SCARLET CLOTHS.

CLOTHS FOR MEN'S WEAR.

BLACK BEAVERS,
BLACK DOESKINS,
FINE OVERCOATINGS,
FRENCH CASSIMERES,
SILK-MIXED, FOR SUITS,
FRENCH CLOTHS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

COTTON GOODS.

STILL LOWER PRICES.

50 PIECES DRESS CALICOES, 10 cents.
100 PIECES FINE CALICOES, 12½ cents.
200 PIECES MERRIMAC CALICOES, 15 cents.

DELAINES.

NEW FALL STYLE DELAINES, 20 cents.
CASHMERE DELAINES, 20 cents.

MUSLINS.

GOOD SHIRTING MUSLINS, 12½ cents.
FINE SHIRTINGS, 15 and 18 cents.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

BLANKETS,

COUNTERPANES,

COMFORTABLES,

WORSTED QUILTS,

LINEN GOODS,

LARGEST STOCK, BEST ASSORTMENT, AND MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

Buyers for Hotels, Boarding Houses, Public Institutions and Private Families will do well to call and examine our immense stock and extremely low prices. Many of the above goods we are offering at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.

All goods warranted as represented.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,

1 11 smrp PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS

No. 1727 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have made very extensive purchases during the late panic, and are now prepared to offer great inducements in

FRENCH AND BRITISH DRY GOODS

Of reliable qualities, in the best Styles and Colorings.

ALSO,

BLANKETS

In great variety, at lower prices than current before the war. Their stock of

SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS,

1 14 tJ1] Is the most varied and extensive in this market.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1102 CHESTNUT Street. **E. M. NEEDLES & CO.** No. 1101 CHESTNUT Street.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES,

HDKFS.,

VEILS, ETC.

To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,

At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

GIRARD ROW.

CLOAKINGS.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF

FANCY CASSIMERES,

COATINGS,

AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT FALL IN DOMESTICS.

M'CURDY, DUNKLE & CO.,

No. 140 North EIGHTH Street,

ABOVE ARCH,

ARE NOW OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS IN

DRESS GOODS.

Bargains in Domestics,
Bargains in Blankets,
Bargains in Black Silks.
8-4 English Merinoes, 87½c. per yard.
Bargains in Domet Flannels,
Bargains in Canton Flannels,
Bargains in Wool Flannels,
Bargains in Lyons Velvets, all Silk, $10, $11, $12, and $15.

Having purchased largely during the late panic, we are prepared to offer unusual inducements to purchasers. A call is respectfully solicited. 10 12 smwtf

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

PARIS NOVELTIES

IN

BONNETS,

HATS, and

MILLINERY GOODS.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,

9 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 321 SOUTH STREET

Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16]

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY

HOOP SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

COMPLETE STOCK OF

Cloths, Coatings, and Cassimeres,

FOR GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' CLOAKINGS AND SACKINGS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 8 2m]

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.,

Would invite the attention of gentlemen to his extensive assortment of

FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of Silk Shirts and Drawers
Cartwright & Warner's Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Lambs' Wool " "
Buckskin " "
Cotton " "
English Swansdown Canton Flannel, made to J. A.'s express order, for Shirts and Drawers.
Also, Gentlemen's Wrappers, Hosiery, Gloves, Stocks, Ties, etc. etc. 1 22rp

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY DWELLING, Southwest corner of BROAD and PINE Streets, with possession in first-rate order. S. KINGSTON McCAY,

10 29 tf5 No. 429 Walnut street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—MARKET STREET.—THE five story brick store, No. 601 Market street (third house west of Eighth street, south side), 24 feet front by 130 feet deep, will be to rent on the 1st of November. Apply to GEORGE CUTHBERT, American Hotel, opposite Independence Hall, from 9 to 11 A. M. 10 24 tf

TO LET—DOUBLE OFFICES IN SEVENTH Street, above Chesnut. Apply to CHARLES RHOADS,

11 2 2t* No. 36 S. SEVENTH Street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership lately existing between J. WILLIAM JONES and WASH'N REECE BAKER, under the firm of J. WILLIAM JONES & CO., Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in Dye Woods, Dye Stuffs, etc., is dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said J. William Jones, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment. J. WILLIAM JONES,

WASH. REECE BAKER.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1867. 11 2 6t*

THE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE WILL BE continued at the old stand, No. 37 N. FRONT Street, by J. William Jones, Louis I. Houard, and George F. Knorr, who have this day formed a Copartnership under the name of JONES, HOUARD & KNORR.

J. WILLIAM JONES,
LOUIS I. HOUARD,
GEORGE F. KNORR.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1867. 11 2 6t*